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THE ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND

OUR ARMY MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Seizure of the Railway Bridge Across the Chickahominy.

Gen. Stoneman at Cold Harbor on Monday Night.

The Enemy's Pickets Driven In to Within Two Miles of the Main Body.

Our Army Less than Ten Miles from the Rebel Capital.

Operations of the Gunboats on the James River.

Official Reports of the Late Battle at Drury's Bluff.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

White House, Va., Monday, May 19.

The army commenced moving at an early hour this morning in the direction of Richmond, and will encamp some miles in advance of this place. The advance, under Gen. Stoneman, reached the railroad bridge at the Chickahominy yesterday. It is a long trestle bridge, two spans only of which are burned. It can be rebuilt in a very short time. The pickets of the enemy are guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond, making it very difficult to obtain any reliable information from that city.

Gen. McClellan went on a reconnoissance, to-day, to the Chickahominy.

The programme of operations in front of Richmond will soon be decided upon.

THE ADVANCE AT COLD HARBOR.

Tunstall's Station, Tuesday, May 20.

The advance, under Gen. Stoneman, reached Cold Harbor, on the road running to Richmond, by way of New Bridge, yesterday, where he found the enemy to be in force. He drove their pickets in to within two miles of their main body, and encamped for the night.

Everything indicates that the rebels intend to defend Richmond with all the available force they are able to bring forward. Congressmen and representatives from every Southern State are there, encouraging their troops by their presence and counsel to a determined resistance to an advance of the Union troops.

[Cold Harbor, which has been reached by our cavalry, is less than ten miles northeast of Richmond, and is in the southern part of Hanover County, which adjoins Henrico County, in which Richmond is situated. It is not on the line of the railroad, but on a turnpike, which runs directly to the rebel capital. It would seem that Gen. McClellan is extending his lines northward, preparatory to acting upon Richmond from that direction.—Ed. Times.]

The two officers who came within our lines with a flag of truce about a week since on a trivial pretense, were allowed to return yesterday.

Commodore Goldsborough paid a visit to headquarters last night, for the purpose of an interview with Gen. McClellan.

The Richmond papers of the 16th have been received. They contain a correspondence between the Virginia Legislature and Jeff. Davis, in relation to recent movements of the rebel army. He stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia, and abandoning the State; *that if, in the course of events, the Capital should fall,* the necessity of which he did not see, or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. *The war could still be successfully carried on and maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.*

The rebel General, John B. Floyd, has been appointed Major-General of the Virginia forces, with authority to raise a force of 20,000 men, new conscripts, for the defence of Western Virginia.

The engagement on Thursday, at Drury's Bluff, seven miles below Richmond, between our gunboats and the enemy's batteries, on James River, produced a great panic among the people of Richmond. They acknowledge a loss of 6 killed and 7 wounded.

THE ACTION ON THE JAMES RIVER.

The following reports have been received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Goldsborough:

REPORT OF COMMANDER RODGERS.

U. S. Steamer Galena,
Off City Point, James River, May 16, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report that this vessel, the *Aroostook*, the *Monitor* and *Port Royal*, with the *Naugatuck*, moved up the river, getting aground several times, but meeting no artificial impediments until we arrived at Ward's Bluff, about eight miles from Richmond, where we encountered a heavy battery, and two separate barriers, formed of piles and steamboats and sail vessels. The pilots both say that they saw the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* among the number.

The banks of the river we found lined with rifle pits, from which sharpshooters annoyed the men at the guns. These would hinder the removal of the obstructions, unless driven away by a land force. The *Galena* ran within about 600 yards of the battery, as near the spiles as it was deemed proper to go, let go her anchor, and with a spring sprung across the stream, not more than twice as wide as the ship is long, and then, at 7:45 A. M., opened fire upon the battery. The wooden vessels, as directed, anchored about 1,300 yards below. The *Monitor* anchored near, and at 9 o'clock she passed just above the *Galena*, but found her guns could not be elevated enough to reach the battery. She then dropped a little below us, and made her shots effective. At five minutes after 11 the *Galena* had expended nearly all her ammunition, and I made signal to discontinue the action. We had but six Parrot charges, and not a single filled 9-inch shell. We had thirteen killed, and eleven wounded. The rifled 100-pounder of the *Naugatuck* burst, half of the port abaft the trunions going overboard. She is, therefore, disabled. Lieut. Newman, the executive officer, was conspicuous for his gallant and effective services. Mr. Washburne, Acting Master, behaved admirably. These are selected from among the number.

The *Aroostook*, *Naugatuck* and *Port Royal* took the stations previously assigned them, and did everything that was possible. The *Monitor* could not have done better.

The barrier is such that the vessels of the enemy even, if they have any, cannot possibly pass out, and ours cannot pass in.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JOHN RODGERS,
Commander United States Navy.

REPORT OF LIEUT. JEFFERS.

The following report of Lieut. Wm. N. Jeffers, commanding the *Monitor*, is addressed to Commander Rodgers:

U. S. Iron-clad Steamer Monitor,
James River, Va., May 16, 1862.

Sir: I submit the following report of the movements of this vessel during the action of yesterday. Shortly after weighing anchor from our position near Kingsland Creek, a sharp fire of musketry was commenced from both banks on all the ships. At 7¾ o'clock I discovered an extensive fortification on an elevation of about 200 feet, with several smaller batteries, all apparently mounting guns of the heaviest calibre. At the foot of the bluff in the river there is an obstruction formed of sunken vessels and steamers secured with chains, and the shallow water piled across the river.

The *Galena*, having anchored at about 1,000 yards distant from the fort, and being warmly engaged, I endeavored to pass ahead of her and take off some of the fire, but I found that my guns could not be elevated sufficiently to point at the fort. I then took position on the line with the *Galena*, and maintained a deliberate fire until the close of the action, when, in company with the other vessels, I dropped down to the anchorage.

The fire of the enemy was remarkably well directed, *but vainly toward this vessel.* She was struck three times—one solid eight-inch shot square on the turret, and two solid shot on the side armor forward of the pilot-house. Neither caused any damage beyond bending the plates. I am happy to report no casualties.

In conclusion, permit me to say the action was most gallantly fought against great odds, and with the usual effect against earthworks. So long as our vessels kept up a rapid fire, they rarely returned our fire, but the moment our fire slackened, they remanned their guns. It was impossible to reduce such works except with the aid of a land force.

REPORT OF LIEUT. CONSTABLE.

The following report of Lieut. D. C. Constable, commanding the steamer *E. A. Stevens* (*Naugatuck*,) is dated May 16, and is addressed, as are the others, to Commander Rodgers:

Sir: I have the honor to report that in yesterday's attack upon the enemy's battery at Ward's Hill, near Richmond, Va., I placed the vessel under my command in the position assigned me by you in the line of attack, and opened fire upon the battery, which I continued until the bursting of our gun. Whilst getting into position, during the bombardment, and while falling back with the squadron, this vessel was under quite a heavy fire of musketry, which was constantly returned by us with shell and canister from our light broadside guns.

I have likewise to report to you that two of my crew are wounded, one by a musket shot through the arm, and the other by a severe contusion. They have been sent on board the *Port Royal* for surgical treatment. My officers and crew behaved to my entire satisfaction.

I would respectfully request that you appoint a Board of Officers to examine into and report upon the cause of the bursting of our Parrot gun.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the report of Assistant-Surgeon Van Gilson, of the *Galena*, giving the account of the killed and wounded in the late action at Ward's Bluff.

On the Galena.—*Killed*—Thomas Ready, Captain of the foretop; James H. Webber, third-class boy; Michael Maney, landsman; Martin Milbery, landsman; John Smith, ordinary seaman; Robert Boyd, ordinary seaman; Richard A. Adams, seaman; John Quigley, ordinary seaman; John Russell, landsman; W. H. Horton, ordinary seaman; Joseph Johnson, private, marine; Jared D. Boorum, gunner; David Patterson, landsman. *Wounded*—John O'Connor, third-class boy, burned and wounded in the ankle-joint; Wm. Stevens, seaman, not seriously; George McDonnell, seaman, slightly; Thomas Finnegan, seaman, arm seriously injured; Henry Watson, ordinary seaman, slightly; Wm. Harrison, landsman, slightly; Thomas Clark, landsman, slightly; Diederich Visser, seaman, slightly; Andrew, McCleary, Acting Master's Mate, not seriously; Owen Doherty, coal-heaver, mortally; Frederick W. Johnson, first-class boy, not seriously.

On the Port Royal.—George N. Morris, Commander, flesh wound of right leg.

On the Naugatuck.—James Wilson, musket shot, not serious; Peter Dixon, not seriously.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CONTEST.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, May 18.

The great anxiety which has prevailed here for a week past to hear from the expedition up the James River, has at last been gratified.

This afternoon the little *Naugatuck* was descried coming down the Roads, and immediately the anxious ones hurried to the beach to ask whether "the *Monitor* was shelling Richmond?" Having conversed with one of the officers of the *Naugatuck*, I am enabled to give you the following interesting particulars:

Last Sunday morning the *Monitor*, *Galena* and *Naugatuck* started for the rebel capital *viâ* the James River. They were soon followed by the *Aroostook* and *Port Royal.*

They silenced several of the batteries which lined the shore, and passed some with the most contemptuous silence.

The Captain of the *Monitor* stood upon the turret and waved his cap to a battery which he considered unworthy of the notice of his pet, although three balls struck the *Monitor's* turret with considerable force.

The progress of the fleet was a continued success until they arrived to within about seven miles of Richmond. Here the river takes a sharp turn around a precipitous bluff, fully a hundred and fifty feet in height. Upon the top of this bluff the rebels have erected a most scientific and formidable battery, mounting guns of superior range and calibre. This battery commands the river in the most effective manner, and it soon became evident to our fleet that an engagement of no ordinary character was imminent.

On last Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, our fleet formed their line of battle and commenced the reduction of the rebel stronghold. From the unusual elevation of the battery, and the difficulty our men experienced in getting the proper range, they were, for a time, unable to do any execution. In the meantime the battery poured an incessant fire of shell and ball down upon the decks of our vessels, and did a fearful work.

The *Naugatuck*, after several brilliant shots, burst her 100-pound rifled Parrot gun, killing the gunner and wounding several others. Having no other armament except two boarding howitzers, and being thus disabled, she withdrew from the engagement.

The *Galena* suffered severely; the rebel shots ridding her deck with great ease, and several of the balls entering her side. Fourteen of her crew were killed and thirteen wounded; the majority of the latter, however, will recover. Those who were killed are terribly cut and mangled—some beyond the hope of recognition. For one hour the *Galena* was exposed to the entire fire of the rebel battery. On account of the narrowness of the channel, she could not "spring" or turn so as to work to advantage.

The *Monitor*, however, maintained her superior strength and invulnerability. The balls glanced harmless from her tower of strength and fell into the placid waters of the river. For some time she labored under great difficulty in acquiring the requisite elevation for her guns. But having once obtained it she poured her missiles with fearful effect upon the battery, and thus encouraging her associates, the fleet belched forth such an iron hail that the battery was silenced for three-quarters of an hour. At this juncture our vessels ran short of ammunition, and retired from action, while the rebels remanned their guns and again commenced the conflict. A portion of the fleet came down the river to Jamestown Island, nearly opposite Williamsburgh.

The *Monitor* and *Galena* remained, in order to keep the rebels awake, the *Monitor* firing pretty regularly once in two minutes, fully sustaining the reputation of the "cheese-box." The *Aroostook* and *Port Royal* were not materially injured. The action lasted four hours and a half, constituting one of the most brilliant of the war.

About a quarter of a mile further up the river the rebels have made a strong barricade to the further progress of a hostile fleet. They have sunk the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* in the channel, and driven immense piles from one side of the river to the other, forming a stockade similar to that in the entrance to the Norfolk harbor.

The guns of the battery are said to be manned by the remnants of the crews of the *Merrimac*, *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*. The firing was excellent, showing a great deal of skill.

The *Naugatuck* escaped serious injury, by having her pilot-house and deck protected by iron rails, laid transversely.

The body of Mr. Boerum, gunner of the *Galena*, has been brought here for interment.

THE DESERTION OF THE LOWER BATTERIES.

REPORT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

Washington, Tuesday, May 20.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

United States Flagship Susquehannah,
James River, Va., May 18, 1862.

Sir: In consequence of a report from Commander Rodgers that there were two batteries on the south side of this river, one at Rock Wharf Landing, and the other at Hardin's Bluff or Mother Pine's Landing, which required reducing in order to open the river to get supplies up to him, of which he was about to stand in need, I moved up to them yesterday with this ship, the *Wachusett*, the *Dacotah*, *Maratanza* and the tug *Young America*, but found that both had been recently abandoned and left comparatively in a useless condition. At Harding's Bluff the guns were spiked, carriages burnt and magazines blown up; but a little below it, a solitary gun remained intact, and this we put out of use. At Rock Wharf Landing the guns were also spiked, and the carriages burnt, but neither the magazines nor bomb-proofs had been destroyed. This I ordered to be done, and it was effectually accomplished.

The James River is now open from its mouth up to Ward's or Drury's Bluff, or, in other words, up to eight miles of Richmond, where, as you will perceive, by Commander Rodgers' report of his fight, it is seriously obstructed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

HOW THE GALENA WAS MANŒUVRED.

Washington, Tuesday, May 20.

A private letter from officer Coan, of one of the vessels belonging to Commodore Rodgers' flotilla, speaking of the recent engagement, says:

"The *Galena*, iron-clad, was admirably manœuvred—so beautifully and saucily that she passed five or six times as close as she could get, and silenced one of the batteries. She then passed and repassed the second battery six times, but finding they were using so much ammunition for which we expect to have better use higher up, Commander Rodgers ordered the wooden vessels to run up, whilst he, in the *Galena*, lay abreast of the battery and disconcerted the rebel gunners. The *Galena* then followed, but the buoys have been displaced and misplaced, so that the pilots last evening run the *Galena* ashore, and she is still aground. None of our vessels were seriously injured."

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

The Battle of Williamsburgh—A Spirited Speech from Gen. McClellan.

White House, Va., Friday, May 16, 1862.

The following is the speech made by Gen. McClellan to the Seventh Maine Regiment, Col. Mason, which, with the Thirty-third New-York, made, under Gen. Hancock, that "brilliant bayonet charge" that closed the engagement, and gave our army the victory:

"Soldiers: I have come to thank you for your good conduct and gallantry. On that little plain you saved our army from a disgraceful defeat. You would have deserved equal praise had you been overwhelmed by the masses that were hurled against you. You deserve the highest thanks of your country, and your State should justly be proud of you. Bear upon your colors the inscription, 'Williamsburgh,' in token of your bravery, and as the highest honor that I can confer upon you.

Soldiers, my words are feeble, but from the bottom of my heart I thank you."

The speech to the Thirty-third New-York was substantially the same.

Rainy Weather—Changes in Divisions—Two New-York Captains Under Arrest.

Camp near White House, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

That old, but not desirable acquaintance of the army of the Potomac, rainy weather, has again come with all of its attendant miseries of muddy roads, chilling winds, and gloomy influences. To an army on the march or in camp, the weather imparts, to a great degree, something of its own nature. If warm days and genial skies prevail, you are certain to find a cheerful camp or a light-hearted column; but when these dismal skies and pitiless rains overshadow everything with their dreariness, you will look in vain through camp or column for anything but heartsick or homesick soldiers. I commence this communication in a tent on which the rain comes pattering like a volley of very faint musketry, while the thorough drenching incurred by a forenoon's ride makes me shiver like an aspen leaf. I peep through the opening of the tent and see thousands who are coming up from Cumberland Landing completely saturated with the falling element, who have no tents for shelter, and I congratulate myself on my better fortune—in fact, feel contented.

The three days just passed have not been very prolific of incident or news, and consequently have been dull to both the army and army correspondents. The arrangement of divisions and corps has been changed and the main body of the army been placed in position more concentrated. It will hardly be necessary to refer to the fact that this camp is at the point where the railroad from West Point to Richmond crosses the Pamunkey. Transports come with ease thus far up, and can, I am told, go still above this. We are encamped on the beautiful White House farm, once belonging to the Custis estate. It was at this same place that Washington is said to have wooed and won his bride. Like almost every acre of this historic peninsula there is much that tradition or history has associated with it to make it an object of great interest. A beautiful field of clover belonging, it is said, to Gen. Lee, furnishes forage for our horses. One of the many camp rumors of the day is that the rebel General has sent word to Gen. McClellan to vacate or he will commence an action of trespass or some other kind of action. This will be the last dépôt made before the final advance on Richmond. In the present confusion incident to the moving and rearranging the different divisions, it is difficult to conjecture when that final advance will be made, and, of course, did we know, it would be contraband *to reveal.*

Of the position of the enemy I have many contradictory statements. They undoubtedly have a portion of their army still on this side of the Chickahominy—probably acting as an army of observation. It is equally certain that they have been industriously at work on the other side, and distant fifteen miles from Richmond, throwing up earthworks. It is thought that they in no event can make their works there as formidable as were those at Yorktown, but still they may sufficiently fortify to render the use of seige guns necessary. The swampy surroundings of their new lair will be a difficult obstacle in the way of our army, but one which can be overcome. With many in prominent position in the army the opinion finds favor that the rebels will not hazard a battle, even with the odds they hold, but will try to make safe their retreat to some point further South. This opinion is based partly on the reports brought in by deserters and contrabands, and partly on the inference drawn from their evacuation of Yorktown.

It by no means follows that because they gave up their strong works at that place that they will continue to retire without offering battle.

There are advantages for them to gain which will compensate them for the abandonment of their first stronghold. They have had time to add, if desired, to their number from the smaller forces in quarters beyond Richmond. Beside, we must give them credit for possessing some knowledge of strategy, and the opinion gains ground that they are exercising it. If a general engagement is to be had this side of Richmond, *good generalship* alone will determine the issue. Their force is, or can be, superior to ours; they will fight desperately to save Richmond, and being met in the same spirit by our troops, it will be left to the best generalship in seizing the advantages of position or in the disposition of forces, to win the day.

Local camp news, of sufficient importance to put in print, is a scarcity to-day. Two Captains of a New-York regiment were recently put in irons by Gen. Sedgwick for mutinous conduct, in refusing to bring out their companies at parade. The cause given for the mutiny was the arranging, according to rank, the various companies in the regimental line, by which some were displaced from the position previously occupied. The Captains were placed in irons and sent to headquarters, where, if the charges are sustained, the fullest severity of military punishment will be summarily meted out to them. I forbear to mention either the names of the officers or the regiment, until such time as it is officially shown that the men are guilty.

The rigorous enforcement of orders against foraging, sometimes better known as pillaging, has astonished many who had lightly counted upon its consequences. Even an official, who performs the double duty of leading a regiment in the field and a committee in the forum, was stirred out of his complacency by a request to attend to an "investigation" relative to a mule contract, in which he was not expected to preside. It is looked upon as an excellent joke on the Colonel, especially as the circumstances attending it are said to be such as to fully exonerate him from all blame.

W. W. C.

A Virginia Court-house—Its Characteristics—Paucity of Union Sentiment—Army Depredations—The Case of Col. Van Wyck—Cumberland Landing—Important Reconnoissances.

New-Kent Court-house, Va., Friday, May 16, 1862.

New-Kent Court-house is a type of all the county seats I have met with thus far in Virginia; half-a-dozen wooden houses clustering about a brick Court-house and jail, a post-office, a tavern and a country store. Five families constituted the population of this place, and they are still represented by the elder members and the females, the young men having disappeared with the general draft the Southern army has demanded. The jail and store of New-Kent are now but a mass of ruins, having been burnt by the rebel authorities at their evacuation. They contained corn, and the order was to destroy this, which the rebel soldiers took the readiest way of doing by destroying buildings and all. The tavern now does double duty, as a prison and a hospital, our sick soldiers occupying the upper part, and two Confederate officers being confined in the basement.

THE BURDENS OF VIRGINIA.

The tavern, though but a rude, unfinished looking building, is of interest, in its way, as the centre about which the scattered population of the country has been accustomed to gather. In its bar-room the local great men have met over their pipes and whisky to discuss the coming crop and talk politics, thus nursing their local pride until exaggerated notions of State Rights have finally wrought their ruin, desolating their homes, and sweeping away their possessions with the rude passage of a war, for which their own acts have helped to open the way. Virginia bears a heavy responsibility for this rebellion, which her efforts might have stayed, and heavily is she paying for her mistake—her crime. The theatre of strife, the battle-field of contending armies, she has borne more than her share of the burdens of the Confederacy, and now groans in prospect of a submission to the just requirement of the authority she has defied and outraged. Whether it be the suggestions of a guilty conscience or the mistake of a deluded people, there is a false notion among her citizens that the whole expenses of the war are to be saddled upon the South, and the people of that section stripped of their property and reduced to Slavery to pay the debt. I heard an intelligent resident of this neighborhood make such a complaint to Gen. Casey this morning, and such is undoubtedly a common impression, which has its share in the motive inducing the hard-pressed rebels to prolong resistance.

If there is much hearty Union sentiment in Virginia I have failed to meet with it. At the best, it is as in this town, where the people seem disposed to submit with patience to what is inevitable, and yield quietly to the rule they are in no condition to contend against. Still, their case is apparently one which will yield to kind and judicious treatment, though the first experience of subjection is not the time for developing healthy symptoms. An army is never a love-provoking institution, and there are inconveniences and trials attending the presence of the best intentioned troops, which makes their occupation irritating to a community. It is natural that men whose wheat fields have been trampled down, whose stores and stock have strangely disappeared, and whose slaves have acquired sudden notions of independence, should not see, at a glance, the blessings of Union and the fatherly love which is working their emancipation from the tyranny of secession. But it is ever the habit of the patient to make wry faces at the drugs which are working his case; and we need bate nothing of heart or hope on their account.

Many of the complaints of depredations on the part of our army are, no doubt, exaggerated, if not wholly false; but it cannot be denied that the most liberal allowance on this score will still leave much connected with the passage of our troops that is to be regretted. Strict individual honesty is not the virtue of armies, and there are, moreover, some too convenient notions on the subject of rebel right to property current among our troops, which the authorities are making a vigorous endeavor to eradicate. They will succeed, if earnest and impartial effort promises success. For the just recognition of the principle of respect for private property, they are entitled to commendation, though it may be that, in individual instances, they have drawn taut the reins of authority too suddenly, visiting simple mistakes with the punishment of crimes. Col. Van Wyck, of the Fifty-sixth New-York, (M. C.,) is among those who have suffered in this way, finding himself under arrest in consequence of some well-intentioned efforts to provide for his sick and hungry soldiers by making use of property to which, as he conceived, the United States had acquired a good title. The Colonel is especially careful to see that his men are well looked after, and it is to be regretted that his kindness of heart should have led him into any difficulty with the Provost-Marshal. The matter is fortunately now in a fair way of adjustment, and Col. Van Wyck is already released from the stigma of any intentional violation of the army regulations.

It is about two miles through the woods from this point to Cumberland, which is simply a landing on the Pamunkey, though one possessing natural advantages which at the North would make it the seat of a thriving city. The river is there divided by an island, the main channel being about four or five hundred feet in width, and having a depth, it is said, of sixty feet close in shore. From the water a magnificent plain of two thousand acres of cleared land stretches off to the woods bounding it in the distance. This is the property of man named Toland—or rather of his wife—whose few storehouses and slave-huts on the water's edge constitute the entire settlement of Cumberland.

The Toland residence overlooks the plain from a high hill, which rises abruptly at one side, affording precisely such a view of the 2,000-acre farm below as one gets of a level ball-room floor from the high gallery at its end. As I looked down from this point upon our troops encamped in the wheat-fields below, I thought it must have been from such a position that Xerxes reviewed his army of a million of souls before he led them forth to battle.

Toland is a slave-breeder; on his plantation you have the institution presented in one of its worst aspects. With him human beings have been literally treated as cattle, his whole stock of seventy-one slaves springing from a single woman, who now, at less than sixty years of age, finds herself surrounded by three generations of offspring, without ever having been bound by the marriage relation to thwart the purposes of her master in his anxiety to improve his stock. Mr. Toland proposes to dispose of his estate to me for $20 an acre, providing that I would take his slaves off his hands at a low price, saying that he is getting too old to farm. I might have been disposed to consider the proposition had not my brief experience in Virginia convinced me that "niggers are mighty unsartin property." But few, indeed, are left to yield to the seductions of freedom which the presence of a Northern army bring, those left behind being mainly those who are either too old or too young to be subject to temptation.

We remain inactive in the portion of the army at this place, no enemy appearing near enough to tempt us to effort. A reconnoissance made by Gen. Peck this morning, four or five miles beyond here, toward the Chickahominy, revealed traces of two rebel regiments, who had apparently encamped last night on this road to Richmond, toward which they must have withdrawn.

Saturday, May 17—A. M.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday by Capt. Gearhart, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who advanced with twenty men seven miles beyond here on the road to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. There they met with the Sergeant and Adjutant of the First Virginia Cavalry, the first of whom was taken prisoner by Lieut. Smith, the Adjutant escaping to the woods. In chasing these two men Capt. Gearhart came with his handful of men upon a squad of thirty rebel horsemen, who were driven in on a larger body of 120, supported by a force of some 2,500 men, two or three miles further toward the Chickahominy. It is supposed that the rebels have a strong rear guard in this direction, and a reconnoissance in force is to be made by Gen. Couch's Division this morning to ascertain the strength of the enemy. The prisoner taken by Lieut. Smith reports that one of their men was wounded by Capt. Gearhart's Cavalry, and another is supposed to have suffered from their attack, as a second horse was seen without a rider. None of our men were injured.

PIERREPONT.

The First New-Jersey Regiment in the Battle of West Point—The Importance of the Victory.

Franklin's Corps d'Armee,
White House, Va., Friday, May 16, 1862.

Passing from New-Kent Court-house I came to Cumberland, and thence to this point. The advance consisted of Gen. Stoneman's cavalry command, supported by the First New-Jersey volunteers, infantry, commanded by Col. Alfred T. A. Torbut, and the Second New-Jersey volunteers under Col. Isaac Tucker, being part of the First New-Jersey Brigade, lately commanded by Kearney, but now under Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Taylor, recently the energetic Colonel of the Third New-Jersey Regiment.

While speaking of these troops I ought to direct attention to the behavior of the First New-Jersey Regiment at the affair at West Point. Several accomplished military men of other brigades have spoken of the steady bearing of this regiment when ordered to support the New-York Thirty-first, then under fire in the woods. The line was as firm as a division in its column at a review. Not a man flinched. Col. Torbut, division officer of the day, being called to various points, and having special command of the grand guard, Lieut.-Col. Robert McAllister took command. On entering the woods Major Hatfield, to prevent a flank movement, was sent to the right with two companies, while Col. McAllister moved forward, receiving a volley from the rebels which they returned, and, in the next moment, charged upon the enemy who broke and fled. McAllister bravely pursued them some distance, when he received orders to return and hold the fence which ran across the forest.

This firm and determined movement decided the result. The rebels made good their retreat. Pursuit was out of the question, as but one passage was at all practicable, and this was through a dense wood, exposing the few who might get through first to certain destruction.

Had the entire command of Franklin reached West Point sooner, or rather, had not the haste of the enemy been so great, their retreat would have been effectually cut off. As it was, the position was held against superior numbers, and against the determination of the rebel General to drive them to their transports. A disaster here to our arms would have been of immense advantage to them. As it was, we repulsed them effectually, and gave them new motives to hasten to safer regions.

One word here, with reference to the accomplished "Torbut." Educated at West Point, and made Captain in the regular army at the early age of 26 years, he was appointed by Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey, to succeed Col. Montgomery, (promoted to the Brigadiership,) in the command of the First New-Jersey Regiment. Dignified and gentlemanly, prompt and energetic, brave and of unerring judgment, together with a military training of the highest order, give, in him, the earnest of great usefulness to our country, and need only be known to place him in the highest positions.

Gathered at this point is an army wonderful to behold, the characteristics of which, however, can be imagined by your readers, and must not be described by your correspondent.

We are now encamped on the beautiful grounds of Col. Wm. Fitzhugh Lee, of the Virginia Rebel Mounted Rangers, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the rebel army. This plantation comprises about 7,000 acres, much of which is in a high state of cultivation, and over 150 slaves are here dwelling in their humble huts, and living on bacon and corn meal. 2,000 head of stock were found here, embracing beeves, sheep, cows, hogs, and large quantities of grain, &c. The family left here last Friday, for Richmond.

The railroad to Richmond from West Point, here crosses the river. It seems to have been undisturbed on this side by the rebels, who were satisfied with burning the bridge which crossed the Pamunkey. Here is being formed a grand dépôt, and from this point, with recuperated and increased energy, will soon go forth the power that shall overthrow Secession.

R. B. Y.

Mass Convention of the Friends of the Administration.

St. Louis, Tuesday, May 20.

The Mass Convention of the friends of the Administration and those favorable to emancipation of the slaves of Missouri, under the plan submitted to Congress by the President, is called to meet at Jefferson City, June 16, to nominate State officers.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

News from New-Orleans to the 8th inst.

Affairs There Progressing Favorably.

Porter's Mortar Fleet Preparing to Attack Mobile.

Particulars of the Evacuation of Pensacola.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, May 20.

The United States dispatch *Rhode Island*, Capt. Trenchard, arrived here this morning with the mails, and dates from New-Orleans to the 8th, South West Pass to the 9th, Ship Island to the 10th, Pensacola to the 11th, Key West to the 14th, and Port Royal to the 18th.

Among the passengers from New-Orleans are Col. Deming, of the Twelfth Connecticut, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Butler, Capt. Albert N. Smith, late of the gunboat *Wissahickon*, and A. G. Hills, correspondent of the Boston *Journal*; also between forty and fifty passengers, naval officers, captured on the Mississippi, below New-Orleans. Among them are several late Lieutenants of our navy, including J. K. Mitchell, commanding Confederate naval forces on the Mississippi; G. W. Wilkinson, second in command on board the *Louisiana*; Beverly Cannon, of the *Gov. Moore*, destroyed; and R. F. Warley, commanding the ram *Manassas*. On the passage the passengers were obliged to take their turn doing guard duty over the prisoners.

The news from New-Orleans is not of special interest; Gen. Butler commenced landing on the 1st of May; established his headquarters at the Custom-house; took possession of the City Hall, Mint, &c., and compelled the St. Charles Hotel, which was closed, to open, for the accommodation of himself and staff. A conference had been had between Gen. Butler and the authorities of the city, with Pierre Soule. The proclamation was discussed, and modified in some particulars.

As an act of humanity to the suffering inhabitants, the boats and railroads were allowed to bring supplies to the city. Negotiation for Confederate scrip is forbidden, but other species of currency is allowed. The newspapers continue their publication. The *Delta* was suppressed for refusing to publish the proclamation, but subsequently allowed to go on. Algiers has been occupied by our forces, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip garrisoned by our troops from Ship Island.

The Opelousas and Jackson Railroad was taken possession of, and all the approaches to the city cut off. Gen. Phelps had advanced to Carrollton, five miles up the river, and occupied the place. There was very little public demonstration of Union feeling, in consequence of the uncertainty in reference to the future, a great want of confidence prevailing; but, under the firm course of Gen. Butler, business is slowly reviving. The city is gradually becoming quiet, and affairs generally are perfectly satisfactory.

It is stated that Porter's mortar fleet had been off Mobile and in the Bay, and soundings had been made in the channel. On the 7th the fleet was fired on while engaged in this work, by Fort Morgan, but no reply was given. The fleet afterward returned to Ship Island.

On the night of the 9th the enemy evacuated Pensacola, and set fire to the forts, Navy-yard, Barracks and Marine Hospital. Gen. Arnold commenced a bombardment when the destruction of property was begun, with the hope of saving a portion of the forts and property. The steamers *Bradford* and *Neaffie* were burned.

Fort McRea, the hospital and Navy-yard, were destroyed. The barracks were saved, as were also the foundry and blacksmith-shop in the Navy-yard. The city and forts had been occupied by Gen. Jones with three thousand troops. Gen. Arnold was to establish his headquarters in the city on the 12th, and occupy the city with twelve hundred men.

There is nothing of importance from Key West or Port Royal.

Some few days ago the gunboat *Wamsutta* lost two men in a skirmish in Warsaw Sound.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Rebel Cavalry Broken up into Guerrilla Bands—Operations of Col. Geary Against Them, &c.

Strasburgh, Monday, May 19.

It is currently reported and credited in military circles that 2,900 rebel cavalry, attached to different commands, have been disbanded and formed into guerrilla bands, occupying the various mountain ranges and fastnesses. Col. Geary, a few days since, learned that these bands were in a cave five miles from Rectortown, and made arrangements to surround and capture them. On reaching the cave he ascertained they had vacated it the previous day. Forty men and horses had evidently been there some time, the former living sumptuously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, etc. It is probable they were a portion of the force which captured Geary's guard-train near Linden, last week, and retreated towards Warrenton on Gen. [illegible] approach.

Col. Geary has been ordered to report to Gen. Banks in future. He has been relieved from guarding the lower part of the Manassas road, which duty he performed for several weeks, to the extent of fifty miles of the Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs, which are infested with bands of guerrillas, who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. Their familiarity with the mountain defiles and passes enables them to elude pursuit.

Strasburgh, Va., Tuesday, May 20.

Last night guerrillas came down upon our pickets at the bridge west of Thoroughfare, killed one, and took two prisoners. They belonged to the First Battalion Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major Arnold.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

A Guerrilla Band Destroyed and its Leader Killed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Franklin, Va., Tuesday, May 20.

Lieut.-Col. Downey, who was sent to Wardensville, near Moorfield, after the guerrillas who recently overpowered a party of convalescent soldiers in that neighborhood, reports having killed the notorious chief, Umbaugh, and three men, and that he wounded four. He took twelve prisoners. We lost none. The result is the destruction of this band.

THE DIFFICULTIES IN KANSAS.

Reply of Col. Jennison to G. C. Bingham.

Col. JENNISON, who is now in Washington, has just issued the following document, which tells its own story:

G. C. BINGHAM, of Jefferson City, Mo., has published a letter, (which has been printed in pamphlet form, and distributed among the members of both Houses of Congress,) assaulting me with vindictive bitterness of feeling. It would be unnecessary, either in Kansas or Missouri, or wherever I am known, to refute his falsehoods or meet his malice; but here, where I am, comparatively, a stranger, my friends deem it necessary that I should do both. I shall say but little in regard to Mr. BINGHAM.

It is well known that he was opposed to a coercive policy in Missouri. He was a neutral, and for neutrality, all through. He consented to serve in the Home Guards, provided they should not be sent out of the State, and for this end raised a company. Col. MULLIGAN was at that time in command at Lexington, Mo. He ordered Capt. BINGHAM, with his company, to that city. The men obeyed, but he refused to go, and left the service. For this conduct I reported him to Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, and pressed his immediate arrest upon the charge of cowardice, and hence the virulence and vindictiveness of Mr. BINGHAM against me.

The first charge which Mr. BINGHAM makes against me reads as follows:

"Several of his (JENNISON's) band of jayhawkers made their appearance in the vicinity of Kansas City, early in last June, and were observed skulking about the pickets of the United States troops, then temporarily stationed there, under the command of Capt. (now Major) PRINCE. This discreet officer, justly suspecting the purpose of their mission to be none other than pillage, peremptorily ordered them beyond the limits of our State."

The facts are these: The Governor of Kansas ordered me to repair with my command to the city of Wyandotte. Capt. PRINCE afterwards directed me to proceed to Kansas City. I did so in person, and while there acted under his orders. I was not ordered out of Missouri by him. Nor did I leave that State until commanded to do so by the Governor of Kansas.

The second charge made by Mr. BINGHAM reads as follows:

"Although reluctantly compelled to heed this mandate, (viz: Capt. PRINCE's order, as Mr. BINGHAM falsely charges,) at the time, they held themselves in readiness to renew their visit, as soon as a favorable opportunity should be presented, and after the withdrawal of the troops under Maj. PRINCE, they again entered Missouri. They marched on this occasion, by their chief, JENNISON, in person, and, unfortunately for the honor of our arms, were associated with Maj. VAN HORN and Col. WEIR, in their expedition against a formidable rebel force, assembled in Harrisonville, in Cass County. Col. WEIR, by virtue of his rank, was in command of the Union forces, and should be chiefly held responsible for the unbridled license which was given to the rapacity of these irregular and lawless attachés of his command."

Very true: I did return to Missouri, but it was under these circumstances: Col. NUGENT, of Missouri, commanding a regiment of Home Guards, sent a special messenger to me for help. He had been defeated by the rebels. Besides, Maj. VAN HORN, also of the Missouri Home Guards, while attempting to reinforce him, was met by the enemy, in overwhelming force, and routed, losing his entire train, all his ammunition, and driven into Kansas. I met him and Col. NUGENT at the head of Wea Creek, Miami County, without food, or any means of attacking or repelling the foe. A council of war was held. I was invited in, *though at that time holding no office under the Government of the United States.* It was ascertained that at Morristown, Cass County, Mo., eight miles from the head of Wea Creek, the rebels were encamped, and had a large supply of ammunition and provisions. The decision of the council was, that I should take what available force we had and attempt the capture of the foe and his supplies.

This council was held at night. The following morning I marched for Morristown. The enemy knew of my approach. When nearing the town, I found him drawn up in line of battle, and far stronger than we were. We had no alternative. We must have provisions and powder, and therefore the men were eager for fight. I threw out fifty picked men as skirmishers, on my right, while I attacked the rebels on the left. This was about 10 A. M. The fight had been carried on near an hour, when I ordered a charge with our whole force. The enemy retreated in confusion. I captured five wagons loaded with flour, two with bacon, fourteen kegs of powder, &c. This property I turned over to the officers of the Government, and thus were the Home Guards of Missouri, under Col. NUGENT and Major VAN HORN, relieved, and the Union men of that part of the State of Missouri, protected from rebel outrages.

The night which followed this battle at Morristown, another council of war was held, and it was determined to attack the rebels in force at Harrisonville, Cass County, Mo., some eighteen miles from the head of Wea creek. Cols. WEIR and NUGENT and Major VAN HORN desired me, again, to assume command and conduct the attack. I ordered our forces—seven hundred and fifty strong—to be ready to move at sunrise on the following morning.

We reached Harrisonville on the second day thereafter, near 2 P. M. When within two miles of that place we met about five hundred rebels, drawn up in line of battle. As we approached, they fell back. As I came upon the city, I moved a portion of our troops over the prairie and secretly dispatched the rest through the timber, with orders to assail the enemy in his rear. A surprise was the result, and he fled in utter confusion, leaving everything behind, and this, too, without our losing a man. Thus, a second time, I contributed somewhat to aid the Home Guards of Missouri and to protect the true Union men of that part of the State of Missouri.

The third charge Mr. BINGHAM makes against me is this:

"As such a pretext (viz.: entering Missouri without cause) was no longer wanting, he soon came, pompously marching his forces in extended files through the streets of Kansas City."

At this time, I was an officer of the United States Government. I had raised a regiment of hardy and heroic men, and was under the command of Capt. PRINCE, of Fort Leavenworth. I was ordered by him to Kansas City, Mo., to protect Union men and disperse the rebels. I obeyed the order. More than that, I met HAYS and his band, capturing from him forty government wagons, a large quantity of salt, medicinal stores, &c., and four hundred head of cattle, all destined for Gen. PRICE, and drove the rebel robber and his followers from that part of Missouri. All the property thus captured I turned over to the Government officials at Fort Leavenworth, and received the hearty thanks of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER, who was at this time in command of the Kansas Department, for my success.

Let me state here, once for all, that I never entered the State of Missouri with an armed force except by order of the regular officials of the United States Government, and then only for the purpose of upholding loyal citizens and defeating rebels. Let me state another fact: that when I was ordered by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to repair to Fort Levenworth, that place being threatened by the enemy, Kansas City and Independence sent pressing messages to him, backed by the strongest petitions on the part of these cities, urging him to let me remain in command in that section of Missouri. I think I may now dismiss all and every charge of interfering improperly, with the people or with the affairs of the State, as utterly false.

Mr. BINGHAM makes against me wholesale charges, involving guilt of the deepest dye. Invading "the sanctity of private dwellings; robberies which inaugurated [illegible] system of predatory warfare; [illegible] of authority; stealing [illegible] goods, groceries and drugs; [illegible] burning [illegible]."

First—All property taken by me or my command in Missouri was taken from rebels, and turned over to the Government officials, whose receipts therefor are now in the hands of the Quartermaster of my regiment.

Second—I abused no man in Missouri, whether Union or rebel.

What Mr. BINGHAM states as to the teamsters and the three "respectable" citizens of Kansas City, is true. I did order them to haul hay and wood. I made them work, and saw that their work was well done. But who were they? Rebels! Men who had helped to erect a secession pole in Kansas City, and to rob the United States Arsenal at Liberty Mo. Union men are forced to work, when serving their country; are rebels better than they, when fighting against that country?

Third—The heroic men whom I command, with myself, are charged with being cut-throats and marauders, and instances are given by Mr. BINGHAM to sustain these charges.

My special order, No. 57, published in Missouri and throughout the West, proclaimed my position. That order declared that every soldier of my command, who should enter any house, either of friend or foe, and take therefrom any property, without orders, should be tried, and, if found guilty, shot. One instance, and only one, of the violation of that order occurred. The soldier, who was guilty, belonged to Company C. Upon complaint being made, he was arrested, tried, found guilty, and shot.

But why dwell further on these charges of Mr. BINGHAM? They are wildly made, and, as I have said, falsely put. One fact, with all who know me, will be conclusive on this point. He charges me with *cowardice!* I have never claimed to be a brave man. I have never set myself up for a hero; all I have ever done has been to defend the rights and principles of my country, and in doing this I have met danger in every form, and never shrunk from responsibility under any circumstances.

It seems to me that another fact, and a very simple one, should close conclusively, this whole matter. All these charges, so rudely and vindictively made by Mr. BINGHAM, were put in form before Maj.-Gen. HUNTER. My accuser stood in his presence to urge them. He brought whatever proof he could bring, direct or indirect, to sustain them. But AFTER Maj.-Gen. HUNTER had heard Mr. BINGHAM, AFTER he had examined in detail the testimony which he had offered *without calling upon me for explanation or reply,* he dismissed these charges.

Nor is this all. He appointed me Acting Brigadier-General, assigned me to a command of over three thousand men, and placing me in one of the most responsible positions on the borders of Kansas and Missouri, in *that very portion of Missouri where all these outrages are said to have been committed by me.* Nor did Maj.-Gen. HUNTER stop here. Without a word from me, without my knowing, even, what he intended or wished, he wrote to the President of the United States, urging him strongly to appoint me one of the Brigadier-Generals of Kansas Volunteers.

I could multiply proof without end on this subject. I will only add one class of testimony, and that pro-Slavery in part and wholly [illegible] in character. I refer to [illegible] citizens, well known [illegible], to my conduct while in the [illegible]:

Maj. R. L. Van Horn, [illegible] post at Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Thorne, Surgeon of Post at Kansas City; [illegible] Corney & Co., merchants, Kansas City; Judge Bonton, Kansas City; Hon. C. Hopkins, Kansas City; C. S. Case, Quartermaster of Post; Capt. Van Dorn, Kansas City; Milton McGee, Kansas City; Wm. Miles, Marshal of Independence; Hon. J. B. Perry, Independence; Capt. Oliver, Lieut. Doyle, Capt. Howard, of the Missouri Seventh; Col. Nugent, Lieut.-Col. Mawhiney, Maj. Dean, Capt. Stewart; Capt. Simpson, all of the Missouri Home Guards; Judge Wells, U. S. District Judge; Judge Grover, of Criminal Court, St. Louis; Dr. Stark, of St. Louis; Dr. Hilguartner, St. Louis; McGill & Fishback, Editors Missouri *Democrat*, St. Louis.

A word and I close. I have done my duty. Before God and my country, I fearlessly assert that. But I am willing to forget myself, if thereby I could advance the interests and uphold the character of the resolute and intelligent men who have stood by me in this fearful conflict now desolating the land. They ave been true. They have fought for Kansas, for Missouri, for the Union. They have fought amid peril and privation, often barefooted and without proper clothing, for a long time, without tents and without pay, for our common liberties, and he is no patriot who brands them as robbers and marauders.

C. R. JENNISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1862.

Compensation to Slaveholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many noteworthy acts of the present Congress, those prohibiting the extension of Slavery into the Territories; actually diminishing its domain by abolition in the District of Columbia, and proffering pecuniary aid for emancipation in the Slave States, must be regarded as supremely important. The demand for other acts may have been more immediate and pressing, but these will have the most marked and lasting influence upon our future national character and prosperity. It is to be hoped that the benign tendency of the act last mentioned, will not be frustrated by any blind or willful neglect or refusal of the Slave States to avail themselves of so liberal an offer. That this would be unwise in them must become evident to all who will give the subject a moment's candid consideration. Leaving the morality out of view, let us look at the question solely as one of material prosperity, or of pecuniary interest. At the very threshold we are met with the difficulty of finding any reason why slaves are worth more to the State than free laborers. It cannot be alleged that slave laborers produce more than free, for the reverse is well known to be the fact. If it be said that producing less, they also consume less, and hence may still contribute more to the accumulation of the State, the hypothesis is directly met by the statistical fact that accumulation in the free, greatly outstrips that in the slave States. It may be urged that slaves support their masters as well as themselves; but then he must give intelligent direction to their labor, otherwise it becomes unprofitable, ruining himself and causing a loss of product to the State. The same division of labor takes place to a great extent in free States—those competent to the task becoming the directors of the labor of those who are less able or less willing to endure the severe thought and anxieties of this position. In the slave system the force of law, with the influence of caste, and in the free, the power of capital, may keep an incompetent man in the position of a director of labor; in both cases causing both individual and public loss; in the former, however, the obstructions to the proper change is greater than in the latter. Besides, the slave laborers are purposely disqualified for directors of labor by being kept ignorant, and this most fruitful source of heads to plan is mainly cut off. Still, it is true that, even under all these disadvantages, the natural law often manifests its existence, and asserts its power, in making the unlettered slave the actual director in place of his incompetent or indolent master, who then becomes an unproductive consumer, diminishing the wealth of the State by the whole cost of his support. Under either system the mere laborers—they who cannot or will not be troubled with the thinking, on an average, but little more than support themselves from infancy to age. It may be said that the cost of rearing slave laborers is less than that of freemen; but they are also of less value when raised.

Now that so large a portion of mere automaton labor can be performed by steam, working at the rate of less than two cents per day for a man-power, and in many cases with more precision than can be attained by the action of the will on nerves and muscles, intelligence has become more than ever the most valuable elemen. of labor; and it cannot be profitable to the State to raise ignorant rather than intelligent laborers at any presumable difference in the cost. There is no free country where the laborer is obstructed in obtaining intelligence; but on the contrary, and especially in our Northern States, is aided, with manifest public as well as individual advantages. Even in the Southern States, the price of a slave is much enhanced by education, provided it is associated with those docile qualities which render his increased power harmless] in acquiring his own rights, or in inciting his fellows, to assert theirs. But for the policy which, to avert such danger, forbids instruction, the slave-breeders would no doubt ere this have found it to their profit to supply the market with slaves instructed in the rudiments of knowledge. But, from the necessities of the case, slaves must be ignorant, and hence, as laborers, comparatively unprofitable. This is practically exhibited in the results of the two systems. The Free States have enriched their sterile lands, at great cost provided themselves with good buildings, roads, machinery, &c., and accumulated a large money capital, buying the products of the Slave States for cash, and selling to them on long credit; while the slave system has been sustained only by drawing largely on the capital existing in new lands, and when this resource has become exhausted, removing the slaves, again to go through the same process on other soil. This may, in part, be attributed to the indolence of the white population in the slave States, but this is itself one of the lamentable consequences of the system.

These views indicate that it would be for the interest of the States to abolish Slavery, even without pecuniary compensation from the General Government. But the present marketable value of the slaves seems to contradict this position. That this value would not be lost, but would be transferred to the land, may thus be shown. In the first place, it is a moot point whether free or slave labor is the cheaper, and though the facts and arguments already adduced (to which others might be added) go to show that, in this respect, the free must have the advantage, we will assume them to be equal. Now, suppose a man has $5,000 to invest in farming. With this sum he can buy an hundred acres of good land in Ohio. Opposite to it, on the Kentucky bank of the river, lies another tract of an hundred acres, of equal quality; but, if he buys this, he can only afford to give for it $2,500, for the rest of the $5,000 will be required to purchase laborers for its cultivation, and as the two tracts give equal product with equal costs, the profits on the investments will be equal. Hence assuming the equal economy of the two kinds of labor, it follows, as a logical consequence, that with the condition of Slavery, the land and slaves together, are worth precisely what the land alone would be with free labor. And if free labor is really the cheaper, then the extinction of Slavery would enhance the value of the lands even more than the price of all the slaves required to cultivate them. This reconciles the apparent conflict of slaves having a large marketable value, and yet being worth no more to the State or aggregated community than if they were free. To the State then there would be no real loss of wealth by emancipation. It may be apprehended that the benefits of such a change will be remote, while the loss of the value of the slaves will be immediate, thus involving a present sacrifice for future advantage. There is, however, no reason to suppose that the products of the State will be diminished by the change, and hence in the aggregate there would be no loss to the State. It would probably be some time before their progress would be as rapid as it is in the Free States. The generation, with the ideas and habits which coexist with Slavery, must pass away, and a more intelligent and efficient race of laborers and directors of labor take their place, before the full benefits of freedom, even in a pecuniary view, will be realized. The transfer of the price of slaves to the value of the land will at once commence; but as this, in many cases, will not inure to the slave owner, compensation in such cases is required to prevent individual loss, though without it the State in the aggregate would still lose nothing, and will gain whatever is thus paid from without the State to its citizens.

The offer of compensation by the Government is then very liberal; and indeed may be regarded as a fraternal effort to induce our Southern brethren to do that which would most redound to their own honor and advantage; while it would also elevate our national character and reputation, in which we all feel a common pride; and conduce to the national prosperity, in which we all have a common interest.

H.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 73, 75, 77, 12, non-enumerated, 14, 23, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 249, 98, 99, 101.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 35, on de-[illegible] 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, [illegible], 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 2, 211, 248, 198, 19[illegible], [illegible], 19[illegible].

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 210, 1882, 683, 1707, 2002, 2198, 2089, 2091, 2101, 2105, 2109, 2088, 2113, 2115, 2121, 2123, 2127, 2129, 75, 173, 2122.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3071, 1323, 537, 223, 3047, 2049, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1740, 1852, 3518, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 2770, 676, 120. *Part III.*—Nos. 879, 1843, 749, 597, 629, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1762, 2196, 2200, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2210, 2212, 2216, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1603, 1090, 452, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1094, 783, 410, 1113, 1114, 1115, 414, 598, 955. *Part II.*—Nos. 647, 953, 439, 405, 1814, 591, 970, 686, 1047, 999, 973, 578, 746, 77, 1826.

Decision in Bankruptcy—Limitation of Suits.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

In the Matter of Frederick J. Conant, a Bankrupt.—NELSON C. J.—A petition was filed in this case in the District Court, by M. T. Taggard and others, for the purpose of vacating an order of sale, made on behalf of the general assignee of a certain lot of land in the State of Illinois, as belonging to the estate of Conant, the bankrupt, on the ground that it was made through inadvertence, and misapprehension of a true statement of the facts, without notice to the petitioners, or to the persons whom they represent, and to his and their prejudice. The purchaser of the lot under the sale by the assignee appears, and opposes the petition. The petitioners claim title to the lot under a prior sale, by an order of the Chancellor of this State upon a creditor's bill.

It is not important to state the facts relied on in the petition to maintain it upon the merits, as the only question which has been adjourned to this Court by the District Court for decision is, whether or not the short bar of two years' limitation to suits prescribed in the eighth section of the bankrupt act applies to the case. That section provides that the Circuit Court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in all "suits at law and in equity, which may and shall be brought *by any assignee of the bankrupt against any person or persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the said bankrupt transferrable to or vested in such assignee; and no suit at law or in equity shall, in any case, be maintainable by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest touching the property and rights of property aforesaid, in any Court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years after the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or after the cause of suit shall first have accrued.*"

It is obvious from a careful perusal of this section, that the limitation applies only to suits growing out of disputes in respect to property and rights of property of the bankrupt, which came to the hands of the assignee, and to which adverse claims existed while in the hands of the bankrupt, and before the assignment. These disputes or claims affected the assets of the bankrupt, and an adjustment of them either by compromise or suit were indispensable to a settlement and distribution of the estate among the creditors. A short bar to suits by limitation, either by the assignee or the adverse claimant, furnished a fit and appropriate remedy against delay, where compromise was impracticable. The last clause of the section seems conclusive in favor of this construction. The time from which the two years' limitation begins to run is the date of the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or, if the cause of action had not then accrued, two years after it had. The first clause of the limitation could only apply to adverse claims existing before the assignment, and the second applies to the same, but provides for the case where the right to institute the suit did not accrue till after the date of the decree.

The limitation has no reference to suits growing out of the dealings of the assignee with the estate after it came into his hands. These were matters for which he might be made personally responsible, and no reason existed for changing the general period of limitation any more than in the case of any other trustee dealing with trust property.

There certainly could be no reason for applying the short bar in favor of persons dealing with the assignee, in respect to the estate of the bankrupt after it came into his hands, and the statute makes the limitation mutual.

We are of opinion that the limitation in the eighth section of the statute does not apply to the case presented, and shall direct it to be so certified to the District Court.

Judgment Reversed in the Hackley Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

Davis vs. Hackley et al.—This case, which has been so frequently reported in the TIMES, came before this Court yesterday, on the appeal from the order of Judge Barnard, entered at Special Term, granting an injunction and appointing a receiver. Mr. Edwin James stated to the Court that his client, Mr. Davis, had sold his interest in the contract since the injunction was granted, and not having received further instruction from the purchasers, he would not occupy the attention of the Court in arguing the case. Whereupon the decision was reversed.

Messrs. Clark, Burrill, Garvin and Chapman for appellants; Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy for respondents.

Church vs. Church—Action to Annul a Grant of Real Estate.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Welles.

The Wardens and Vestry of St. James' Church vs. The Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry of the Church of the Redeemer.—This action is brought by St. James' Church, to set aside a grant made by them to the Church of the Redeemer, of two lots of land, one on Barclay-street and one on Chambers-street, in this City. The grant was made in 1853, under the lease of a justice of the Supreme Court, upon notice to the parties interested, and after hearing counsel for and against the measure.

It appears that the members of St. James', who then opposed the grant, took an appeal from the decision of Judge Mitchell, which appeal was finally abandoned. The fee of the property in dispute is valued at $60,000; but there are leases upon the property at low rents, which have yet three years to run—so that the present rental of the property is $1,600 only. St. James' Church originally possessed four lots: the two affected by the present suit were set off to the Church of the Redeemer on the building of that church. St. James' is on Hamilton-square, in a sparsely populated quarter of the City; the Church of the Redeemer is in the heart of Yorkville, which was, as appears, even in 1853, a thriving village.

The testimony of the Rev. Dr. Chauncey, Rector of St. James, was taken. He testified to the circumstances under which the grant was made; he understood that he was to be rector of both parishes, with an assistant minister to aid him; as the church grew stronger and did not take an active part in opposing the grant, he was in fact called to the rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, and officiated as rector of both churches for a short time. He then received a letter from the vestry of the Redeemer, suggesting to him that it was expedient to have a rector for each of the churches, and requesting him to make choice of the church at which he would prefer to be settled. After receiving this letter, he selected St. James' Church, and dissolved his connection with the Church of the Redeemer.

The testimony of John H. Riker, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Geery, as to what transpired at various meetings of the vestry of both churches, was also taken on behalf of plaintiffs. A great number of witnesses have been examined during the past two days as to the circumstances attending the grant and the organization of the Church of the Redeemer. It is claimed, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the concurrence of the congregation of St. James was obtained by the votes of persons unauthorized to vote in several instances. The defendants have moved for a non-suit, on which decision was reserved, on the ground that in the case of such magnitude and intricacy it was inexpedient to make such disposition of the case at present, and the defendants are now introducing testimony on their part. Case still on.

Banks & Anderson and E. W. Stoughton for the plaintiffs; E. J. Pattison and Benj. Vaughan Abbott for the defendants.

Tubs for the Discharge of Salt from Vessels—Who Furnishes Them.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Willitt Rowe et al. vs. Wm. M. Smith et al.—This was an action by the plaintiffs, as owners of the schooner *Jesse Woodhouse*, to recover demurrage for the detention of the vessel in this port.

The defendants had chartered the vessel to bring a load of salt to this port, and by the charter it was agreed that they should have one day for every thousand bushels of salt which she brought to discharge her in, paying $30 a day for all time over that, provided the delay was occasioned by their default.

The vessel arrived on Monday, and the charterers were notified of her arrival by the Captain on that day. They referred him to a Mr. Todd for directions where the vessel should go to be discharged. He reached the place directed by Mr. Todd the next morning.

Another vessel, the *Hound*, was to be discharged into the warehouse before the *Jesse Woodhouse*, and she was not fully discharged until some time in the following week, for which the plaintiffs claimed five days' demurrage.

The master testified that he was always ready to discharge. The defendants claimed that the delay in discharging was caused by inability to procure tubs from the Custom-house, the Custom-house tubs being all in use; and it was proved that as soon as the *Hound* was discharged, the tubs from her were taken on board this vessel, and her discharge commenced; and the defendants claimed that delay from such a cause was not a delay by their default. It appeared, however, in evidence, that the leave was often given by the Custom-house, to use other tubs on application; that such application was made by the defendants, and granted, but they did not procure other tubs. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for plaintiffs; Foster & Thompson and Mr. Whiting, for defendants.

Proceedings against Attorneys—Motions to Strike from the Roll.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

In re Alanson Nash.—This was a motion to strike from the roll of attorneys of this Court the name of Alanson Nash. The matter was stated in the TIMES of July 20, 1860. The proceeding is based upon the allegation that in 1852, Nash, who was at the time a judgment debtor of one Caroline Donaldson, made an assignment to her of his interest in an action against the Hudson River Railroad Company, in which one Frederick Ritter was plaintiff, and Nash his attorney. Nash, as alleged at the time, owed Miss Donaldson $700, and this assignment was taken by her in payment thereof. Upon the recovery of the judgment by Nash against the Railroad Company, he failed, as alleged, to pay over to Miss Donaldson the $700 which he had received, and which he had promised her to collect for her. The affidavit of Miss Donaldson was corroborated by that of Wm. B. Leeds, Esq. The defence set up was, that Nash's interest in the suit against the Company was derived from an assignment from Ritter, and that subsequently he ascertained that Ritter had made an assignment previously to a Mr. Haugh, who had made an assignment to Ritter's wife, and that he (Nash) prosecuted the suit for the benefit of Mrs. Ritter. Decision reserved.

Mr. Sanxey for motion; Mr. Bodies opposed.

Similar motions against Charles Ganun and Peter M. Jordan, stated in the TIMES of yesterday, were now adjourned to Friday next.

A Plea of Usury Disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Clerke.

William C. Keen vs. David T. Meeker, et al.—This was an action on certain promissory notes made in June, 1857, by Meeker, Angevine & Co. The defence set up by defendant, Simonson, was, that the notes were made for the accommodation of Simonson & Gallop, and that they were discounted by plaintiff at an usurious rate of interest. The amount claimed was $1,837 47. Verdict for defendants.

Flannagan and Cummings for plaintiff; Richard Wynkoop and John Graham for defendants.

The Craig Libel Suit Approaching its End.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Craig vs. Smith.—The evidence in this case is concluded, and the summing up will come off today. The action is for libel, as will be remembered, and was stated in the TIMES of the 16th.

The Germans and the Concert-Saloon Act—Is Lager Within the Purviews of the Law?

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge McCunn.

MAY 20.—*In the Matter of the People vs. Joseph Hart.*—The Judge rendered the following opinion this afternoon in the above case:

The prisoner in this case is brought before me under a writ of *habeas corpus*. His petition alleges that he is the proprietor of the place No. 45 Bowery, known as Volk's Garden, and that said Garden is duly licensed as a theatre; that while giving a theatrical performance at said place he was arrested and taken before a Police Justice, and is now detained by an officer at the Essex Market Police Court. The return to the writ is, that the said Hart is detained by virtue of a commitment, a copy of which is annexed, and said commitment is, that upon the oath of one Smith, the said Hart did, on the 3d day of May, 1862, in violation of section 2 of the Act entitled "An act to regulate the places of public amusement in the City and incorporated villages of this State, passed April 17, 1862," sell and allow lager-bier to be sold in the auditorium and lobbies of the garden known as Volk's Garden, No. 45 Bowery, in the City aforesaid, during a theatrical performance at said garden, said Hart being the proprietor of the said garden. I am confined in this case to the construction of a portion of the second section of the act, and it is not for me to pass upon its constitutionality. But the light thrown upon this law, by the clear points and learned arguments of the distinguished counsel, in the case of the People *vs.* Butler, enables me, however, to place, I am convinced, a just and proper construction on this second section, so far as it relates to the question involved in this case. It is maintained in behalf of the prisoner, that lager-beer is not included within the meaning of this act, and that the Legislature never intended to prohibit the sale of lager, ale, cider and kindred beverages in these places. In construing this section properly and intelligently, I feel constrained to take the entire act together, and not this section by itself, to aid me in arriving at the real object and design of the Legislature. The learned opinions in the well-known cases of the Board of Commissioners of Excise of Tompkins County *vs.* Taylor. The People *vs.* Wheelock and the People *vs.* Von Beck. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals afford me but little guide in this case, because the question involved here, to a great degree, is not in point. The 2d section under which this question arises is as follows: "It shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, beer or strong or spirituous liquors to any person in the auditorium or lobbies of such place of exhibition or performance mentioned in the first section of this act," and it further prohibits the employment or attendance of any female to wait on, or attend in any manner, or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators at any of these places of exhibition. The exhibition or performance referred to [in the first section is very particularly set forth, to which I shall hereafter refer. There can be no reasonable doubt that the Legislature, in the passage of this law, solely intended to suppress the employment of "pretty waiter girls," as they have commonly been called, in the Concert Saloons of this City, and that the object, for some purpose, should not be too apparent, it introduced the other provisions of the act in regard to the sale of liquors at all the places of public amusement. Under the general license law, lager bier, wine and spirituous and strong liquors had been dealt out and served to audiences and spectators at numerous places of amusement in this City for years, and bars have always been attached to all our first-class theatres, and it has never been pretended that the system was demoralizing, or that any evil resulted from it. And it is quite probable, had not these females been employed in these concert saloons, that this act would never have found existence. The first section of the act in regard to the places which shall be licensed to give public performances or exhibitions, enumerates in the most particular manner, and by name, each and every place, such as building, garden, grounds, concert-rooms, or place or room, &c., within the City of New-York, when any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, &c., shall be exhibited, and which necessarily obviates any question as to what places the Legislature contemplated to be within meaning of the section. There is not the slightest obscurity in it, but in the second section it abandons this clear manner of saying what it did or did not intend, and in a sweeping and general manner provides "it shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors, etc.," which, of course, instantly raises the question as to what liquors are included and excluded by the words wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors. In the adjudication of the various liquor laws that have been passed in this State, the Courts have met with these same obstacles, by reason of the Legislature not being explicit in this regard. They have been compelled to rely on the evidence of experts in tippling, as a general thing, to ascertain what kinds of liquors were strong or intoxicating, as demonstrated in Wheelock's, Taylor's and Von Beck's cases. So, too, in regard to what kind of beer or wine was meant, and whether beer and wine were intended to be construed in the singular or plural number, and whether all kinds of wines and beer were intended to be reached by the various legislative enactments. From the explicit language of the first section of the act, and the general terms used in the second section, together with the general scope of the entire act, I am led to believe that the Legislature could not have so stultified itself as to intend to prohibit, by its language in this section, the sale of all kinds of beer, such as lager, root and spruce beer, and ales, cider, and all other similar liquors. If this were its intention, this section evidently could have been made as explicit in this respect as the first section is in its particular enumerations of places and performances intended to be affected by the passage of the law. As this is not the case, and in view of the evident purpose of the act, to which I have referred, I cannot infer that it was the intention of the Legislature to restrict the sale of these liquors. I must, therefore, place a strict construction on the word "Beer," as here used, by accepting its general meaning, without qualifications, viz.: that it is spirituous liquor and capable of producing intoxication, which are not the properties of lager, spruce and root beer, or of ales, cider and such other beverages, for the reason that they contain such a small per centage of alcohol, that the human stomach has not the capacity to hold or retain enough of them to produce intoxication. Instead of producing drunkenness, like strong or spirituous liquors, when taken in too large quantities, they rather operate in a nauseous manner. This, I believe, is well settled. I hold, therefore, that the prohibition, or restriction of the sale of lager-beer in places of public amusement, is not contemplated by this law; and the prisoner, by its sale, as alleged in the commitment in this case, has not violated any portion of the act. He must, therefore, be discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

The People ex rel. A. H. Son vs. Wm. Miner.—Judgment at Special Term reversed and peremptory *mandamus* ordered without costs. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Leonard, J.

P. M. Wetmore vs. J. Brown et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Leonard, J.

Henry M. Prowitt vs. Washington Rodman.—Judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion by Leonard, J.

Abraham J. Van Winkle, vs. United States Mail Steamship Company. New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

DECISIONS IN CASES HEARD AT MAY TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

R. J. Hart et al. vs. Thomas S. Whitman.—Order appealed from, modified by adding the words, "or the interests of said defendants in the partnership property" after the word "[illegible]," without costs.

The New-York Life Insurance & Trust Company vs. Charles Gould; Thomas Clark, et al. vs. Martha E. Clark; Artisans' Bank vs. Edward T. Babcock; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. L. W. Winchester; Thomas D. Beadle, et al vs. Benjamin W. Payne, et al. Samuel Gullion vs. Hamburg and American Packet Company; Wm. P. Earle vs. Chauncey Barnard, et al. —Orders affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Ralph Noble vs. Board of Commissioners of Pilots.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by BARNARD J.

John B. Overton, Jr. vs. Clinton Roosevelt, et al.—Order affirmed without costs.

Pierce Yately vs. Robert Bartow.—Motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Anna Provost vs. Alex. C. Lawrence.—Appeal dismissed without costs.

James H. Gray, et al. vs. Wm. Olphin, et al.; The People &c. vs. Isaiah Selover.—Appeals dismissed.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.—Order affirmed with $10 costs, with leave to answer in ten days.

John P. Jones vs. Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company; Chauncey Rose, Executor vs. Henry Rose et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Amos Howes et al. vs. Abraham Froost et al.—Judgment for defendant on verdict.

The People, &c. vs. Geo. B. Clements.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered in the Sessions. Opinion by INGRAHAM, P. J.

The People ex rel. Cosse vs. John Pyne, &c.—Proceedings before Justice reversed, without order of restitution, with costs.

Benjamin C. Thayer vs. Sidney Allen et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on plaintiff remitting $50.

Patrick Gibney vs. John H. Marchay.—Order appealed from reversed; new trial ordered on payment of costs of trial of motion, $10, and of appeal, $10.

Charles H. Frost vs. Valentine Koon et al.—Report set aside, and case referred back to Referee—evidence to stand, &c.

Hackensack and New-York Railroad vs. William Boardman.—Order affirmed, with costs, $10.

William F. Bascon et al. vs. Caroline B. Albertson.—Decree of Surrogate affirmed, with $10 costs.

Before Ingraham, Leonard and Rosecrans.

Trustees First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, vs. Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rosencrans, J.

William Bostwick et al. vs. Bank of Mutual Redemption; Theodore Foote vs. John Harris et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, and costs to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J.

James Gibson vs. William C. Haggerty.—Same decision as above. Opinion by Rosencrans, J., Leonard, J., concurring, Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.

Henry J. Clipperly et al. vs. Daniel S. Sinclair.—Judgment affirmed. Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Burr Wakeman vs. John Dalley et al.; The People vs. Henry Ruggles.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Joseph A. Stebbins vs. Theodore W. Crawbuck; Nelson Smith, Receiver, vs. Samuel Baldwin et al.; Mrs. S. Baldwin vs. The Same; Thomas T. Taylor vs. The Same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs.

Isaac Bernheimer et al. vs. George B. Foote (two cases.)—Appeals dismissed.

Hamilton Murray vs. Stephen F. Austin et al.—Order to produce books affirmed, and examination to be continued, except as to property which passed under assignment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Cahen vs. Cahen.—Memoranda for counsel.

Watson et al. vs. Rushmore et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Bliven et al. vs. Wheeler.—Motion for attachment granted, liable in $200 costs.

Hanna vs. Dexter.—There must be deducted from the costs the sum of $30 80-100.

Smith vs. Smith.—Motion granted.

Cochran vs. Gardner.—Motion granted, without a stay.

Brigham vs. Talcott.—Motion denied; $10 costs, with leave to renew on payment of $10, &c.

Alexander vs. Belloni, Jr., et al.—Motion denied.

Taylor vs. Hamill &c.—Motion denied.

Brown et als. vs. Matthew et al.—Motion granted.

Kain vs. Funk.—Motion denied; $10 costs; leave to renew.

Leger vs. Grunly et als.—Motion for judgment granted.

Delafield vs. Platt et als.—Motion for judgment granted.

Mitchell et als. vs. Quackerbos et als.—Motion for judgment granted.

Muller vs. British Commercial Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted dismissing complaint, with costs.

Trumbull vs. Smith.—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Hockle vs. Egles.—Motion denied; $10 costs; leave to renew.

Hubbard et al. vs. Hubbard, &c.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. Van Pelt and others.—Motion granted with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

Bode vs. Rosenthal.—Order granted.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York vs. Baitwell.—Order granted.

McIntyre vs. Hines and others.—Order granted.

Lush, &c. vs. Beckermaun, &c.—Order granted.

Beckermaun, &c. vs. Lush, &c.—Order granted.

Schuchardt and others vs. Leaycraft &c.—Order granted.

Duncan and others vs. Leaycraft, &c.—Order granted.

Jarvis, Jr., vs. Melville.—Order granted.

Loback and others vs. Martens.—Order granted.

Trask vs. Jones.—Taxation affirmed.

Baker et al. vs. McGairy, Assignee, &c.—Order granted.

Durkee vs. Archer.—Order granted.

Somerindyke vs. Flynn.—Order that the complaint in this action be dismissed, with $10 costs of this motion, to be taxed as costs in the cause.

Sawyer vs. Bull.—Order granted.

Degraw vs. Flynn.—Ordered that the complaint in this action be dismissed, with $10 costs of this action, to be taxed as costs in the cause.

Before Justice White.

Ritter vs. Keene.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The Court now rendered opinions in the following cases, among which are certain Corporation cases which have been reported in the TIMES. By these decisions the railroad car licenses are to be collected, and City contractors are not to pile dirt in the streets: *The Mayor, &c., vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company* (eighty cases;) Morris *vs.* The Same; Hunt *vs.* Singer; Fuller *vs.* Wells; Frost *vs.* Ferris; Betts *vs.* Hillman (two suits;) Hullihan *vs.* Biot; Howe *vs.* Van Rensselaer Ferry, Jr.; The Mayor *vs.* Fitzgerald; Torrey *vs.* Fields; Knox *vs.* Nutt; Kelly *vs.* Fettretch; Tilson, Jr., *vs.* Sturges; Clark *vs.* Tallman; The Mayor *vs.* Sibberus.—Judgments affirmed.

Stuart vs. Salhenger; Randolph vs. Flint.—Orders affirmed; $10 costs.

Imbert vs. Marshall.—Motion for leave to go to Court of Appeals denied.

Johnson vs. Smith.—Judgment reversed.

Solomon vs. Neidig.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to avide event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Case vs. Bradburn.—Judgment for defendant with costs.

Wait vs. Fergusson.—Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 20, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104
144,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104¼
16,700	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes, sm'll.	104¾
10,000	do.	104¾
2,000	do. Indorsed	104¾
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	93
10,000	Ill. War Loan	95½
5,000	do.	95¾
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	94
10,000	Indiana State 5s.	84
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	58¾
5,000	do.	59
5,000	do. s10	59
3,000	do.	59¼
1,000	Virginia State 6s.	59
20,000	Missouri St. 6s. b60	52
15,000	do.	53
4,000	Mo. St. 6s, issued to H. & St. Jo. R.	52
1,000	B'lyn C. W. L.	105
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	108
1,000	E. R. R. 3d M. B. '83	99
1,000	do.	98¾
2,000	do.	98¾
10,000	E. R. R. 4th M. B.	90¾
5,000	do.	90
1,000	Hud. R. 1st m. b.	107¾
8,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	91
3,000	do.	90¾
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 ₩ ct. Bs.	105
2,000	Mich. So. 1st m. bs	99
12,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	83
3,000	Gosh. Branch Bs.	100¾
6,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	96¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	94
8,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	63¾
6,000	do.	63
23,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	85
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. b.	95
500	C. & N. W. Ass. b.	40
11,000	do.	47
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	25
8,000	H. & St. J. R.	46
13,000	T. & W. 1st m.	91
5,000	T. & W. 2d m.	65
16,000	do.	64¾
5,000	do.	64¾
10,000	do.	64
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 1 m.	103
10	Bank of America	110¾
20	do.	111
150	Phenix Bank	104
35	Amer. Ex. Bank	95
10	Market Bank	92
5	St. Nicholas Bank	89
37,000	American Gold	103¾
25,000	do. s30	103
50	Canton Company	14¾
100	do.	15
56	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99
15	do.	99¾
600	Pac. Mail S. Co. s30	116
200	do.	117
10	do.	116¾
198	do.	116
150	do. s30	115
300	New-York Cen. Rail	89¼
150	do.	89¾
100	do. b30	89¾
100	Erie Railway s60	39¾
200	do. b30	39¾
300	do.	39¾
25	Erie Rail. pref.	66¾
100	do.	66¾
100	do. s30	66¾
12	Harlem Railroad	14
300	Hud. River R.	43
50	do.	43¼
30	Har. R. preferred	35¾
150	do.	35¾
100	Reading Railroad	49¾
100	do.	49¾
250	Mich. Cen. R.	61¾
100	do. b10	61¾
350	do. b30	62
50	do. b10	62
100	do. s30	61¾
1100	do.	62
450	M. S. & N. I. R.	26¾
100	do.	26¾
1200	do.	26¾
500	do. b10	26¾
100	do. s10	26¾
750	M. S. & N. I. Gu'd. S.	58¾
650	do.	58¾
150	do. b30	58¾
100	do. b30	58¾
12	do.	57¾
50	Panama Railroad	133
120	Ill. Cen. R. Sc'p b30	62
100	do. b60	61¾
150	do.	61¾
10	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	23¾
100	do.	23¾
850	do.	23¾
800	do. b10	23¾
400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	46¾
200	do. s10	46¾
800	do. s60	46
600	do.	46¾
1450	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	64¾
50	do. b30	64¾
50	Chi., Bur. & Q'y R.	71¾
50	do.	71¾
100	do.	72
50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	29¾
18	M. & Pr. Du Ch. 2d Pf.	64
50	Tol. & Wabash R. R.	18¾
50	Tol. & Wab'h Pref.	29

TUESDAY, May 20—P. M.

The President's Proclamation against the validity of the very radical military order of Gen. HUNTER, in South Carolina, and the general look of the news in the morning papers, caused a firmer feeling on the Stock Exchange this forenoon, and the market, with few exceptions, was firmer through the dealings of the early Board. The National Securities were ¼@½ ₩ cent. above yesterday's rally, and the State Stocks ¼@½ ₩ cent. higher. The course of the Railway Share list was irregular, both the Michigan Roads and Rock Island improving, while New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, &c., were barely steady. The largest advance was in Michigan Central, which sold as high as 63 ₩ cent., and the next most important rise in Michigan Southern Guaranteed, which at one time brought 58¾ ₩ cent. For nearly all the Railway mortgages the demand was strong, and a further advance was had on Eries of 1883, Wabash and Toledo, and Erie Fourth Mortgage. In Pacific Mail Shares there was an advance of 1½@2 ₩ cent., and the rise of yesterday in Panama was fully maintained.

Late in the afternoon the market was generally weak on the Railway Share list, the prevailing disposition being to contracts for the decline. Rock Island was especially heavy. There was also some eagerness to sell Michigan Guaranteed, and to put out contracts ahead in Toledo and Erie. The following were about the latest figures—Governments and Gold being firm:

N. Y. Central	89	Hudson	43¼
Erie	39	Pacific	115¾
Erie Preferred	66¾	Panama	133
Rock Island	63¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	104¾
Michigan Guarant'd	57¾	Tennessee	58
Michigan Southern	25¾	Missouris	53
Michigan Central	62¼	Gold	103¾

The bids for the City Bank Shares are higher than yesterday on New-York, America, Phœnix, Merchants' Exchange, Nassau, People's, Market and Park, and lower on State and North America:

New-York	100¾	American Exchange	95
Merchants'	101	Bank of N. America	100
Union	100	Irving	70
America	111¾	Metropolitan	103¾
City	120	People's	90
Phœnix	104	East River	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	96	Market	92
Fulton	125	Nassau	90
Greenwich	125	Shoe and Leather	99
National	96	Corn Exchange	93¾
Merchants' Exch	91	Continental	92
Seventh Ward	120	St. Nicholas	89
State of New-York	90	Marine	105
Commerce	98¾	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Commerce, scrip st'k	95	Importers & Trad'rs	[illegible]
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	90	Park	105¾
Broadway	125	Manuf's and Merch's	87
Ocean	85		

There is continued improvement on the Railway Bond list. The bids to-day were as follows:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	98¾	N. Ind. Goshen Line	100
N. Y. C. sixes, r. estate	92	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. sixes, subs't'n	92	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ₩ c.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	108	T. H. & Alt. sec's, 8 ₩ c.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv., '76	108	La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	107¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	98¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	90	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	89	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Buf., N.Y.&Erie lsts '77	95	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	107	Han. & St. J. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	104	Tol. & Wabash firsts	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	90¾	Tol. & Wabash seconds	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	102¾	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. '69-'72	104	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	105¾	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. lsts	105	Clev. & Toledo s. f.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	99	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	[illegible]
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	83	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	[illegible]
N. Ind. firsts	100¾		

At the Sub-Treasury the conversion of United States Notes into the 6 ₩ cents of 1862 at par goes forward on a moderate scale. The conversions yesterday and to-day amount to about $300,000. The deposit line at the Treasury is about $49,250,000. As the limit is fifty millions, the Assistant Treasurer in this City is prepared to receive on deposit any part of $750,000, at 4 ₩ cent. per annum interest. The market for Gold to-day is firm at 103¾ ₩ cent. Bills on London are 113¾@114 ₩ cent.

The following is the list of Funded Debt of the Cleveland and Toledo Company:

Junction R. Income, due Jan. 1, 1862	$42,000
Junction Railroad Lloyds, due Oct. 1, 1862	5,000
Junction Railroad 2d Mort., due Nov. 1, 1862	252,000
T. N. & C. R. R. 1st Mort., due Aug. 1, 1863	227,000
T. N. & C. R. R. 2d Mort., due Aug. 1, 1863	[illegible]
C. T. & R. R. Income, due Sept. 1, 1863	112,000
C. T. & R. R. Income, due July 1, 1864	300,000
C. T. & R. R. Dividend, due April 1, 1865	133,000
C. T. & R. R. Dividend Ctf's., due April 1, '65	4,000
Junction, 1st Mort., 1st Div., due April 1, '67	314,000
C. & T. Income, due September, 1870	30,000
Junction, 1st Mort., 2d Div., due December, '72	261,000
Sinking Fund Mortgage, due 1885	1,364,000
Total	$3,850,000
Less in Sinking Fund	175,000
Outstanding Debt, May, 1862	$3,675,000
Capital Stock	3,325,000
Capital and Debt of the Company	$7,000,000

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the first four months of 1862, as compared with last year, are as follows:

	1861.	1862.
January	$103,494 63	$100,922 75
February	88,201 46	96,936 38
March	88,700 72	103,030 22
April	94,630 08	94,937 56
Total	$375,026 89	$395,827 91
		375,026 89
Total four months' increase over 1861		$20,810 12

The Harlem Company ran two express trains to Albany, also two express trains from Albany, during the above period last year, which they have omitted this year, thereby saving in running expenses about $15,000 a month, and that notwithstanding leaving off these trains the Company show the above favorable increase in their receipts. Many persons are under an erroneous impression that the cars of the Harlem Railroad Company and the Fourth-avenue City line are separate and independent companies, doubtless arising from the fact that the large passenger cars are drawn by locomotive power, and the short line, or Fourth-avenue City cars, are used only for the City business; they both, however, belong to, and are owned by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, which Company is about extending its Fourth-avenue City track up Madison-avenue to the Central Park at Seventy-ninth-street, under the recent act of the Legislature, and expect to be enabled to run their City cars to the Central Park during this Summer, or early Fall. It is not only a great public necessity, but is of great pecuniary importance to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and will be completed as expeditiously as possible. The route is up the Fourth-avenue to Forty-second-street, along Forty-second-street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to the Central Park and Seventy-ninth-street. The stockholders of the Company held their annual meeting today, when the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: ALLAN CAMPBELL, President; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, John Harper, Horace Brooks, Francis W. Edmonds, Charles W. Sandford, Horace F. Clark, John Alstyne, William C. Wetmore, Albert Smith, Albert J. Akin, A. B. Baylis.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the 2d in May, in the years 1861 and 1862, according to the Albany *Argus*, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	11,437	659,129	318,328	18,450
1862	13,591	901,493	196,520	29,607
Increase	2,154	Inc. 242,364	Dec. 121,808	Inc. 11,157

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	31,400	726,361	332,326	35,047
1862	13,591	901,492	196,520	29,607
Decrease	17,809	Inc. 175,131	Dec. 135,806	Dec. 5,440

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 17,217 bbls. Flour.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of [illegible] New-York to Foreign ports for the week ending May 20, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]	47,213,315	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,[illegible] 56, including $244,000 for customs; Payments, $1,652,317 46; Balance, $14,449,172 93.

The Montauk Fire Insurance Company resolved at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, to call upon the stockholders for a sufficient sum to meet their losses by the recent fire at Troy. This will enable the Company to continue their regular semi-annual dividend.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. May 19.	LOANS. May 12.	SPECIE. May 19.	SPECIE. May 12.
Philadelphia	$3,997,000	$3,765,000	$943,000	1,009,000
North America	2,642,502	3,421,[illegible]	672,483	571,260
Farmers & Mech.	5,075,068	4,948,962	1,103,334	1,088,812
Commercial	1,756,000	1,730,000	251,000	251,000
Mechanics'	1,965,000	2,005,000	226,910	229,698
N. Liberties	2,809,000	1,568,000	296,000	355,000
Southwark	972,750	961,746	308,207	218,076
Kensington	693,704	693,035	138,601	137,924
Penn Township	[illegible]	877,154	175,245	176,397
Western	1,730,247	1,619,836	405,302	409,714
Man. & Mech.	1,396,344	1,347,120	149,320	149,815
Commerce	732,849	694,150	169,969	169,349
Girard	2,260,938	2,182,974	286,592	315,564
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	638,428	132,627	176,542
Consolidation	826,434	771,467	103,134	192,277
City	881,877	861,320	124,558	125,042
Commonwealth	615,870	521,150	75,049	75,563
Corn Exchange	654,000	661,000	98,000	96,000
Union	598,000	591,000	71,600	71,000
Total	31,121,563	29,966,347	5,529,221	5,728,028

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. May 19.	DEPOSITS. May 12.	CIRCULATION. May 19.	CIRCULATION. May 12.
Philadelphia	$2,449,000	$2,407,000	$307,000	$302,000
North America	2,556,569	2,470,409	562,287	559,966
Farmers & Mech	4,395,577	4,426,720	349,700	325,080
Commercial	1,307,000	1,337,000	220,000	173,000
Mechanics'	1,146,103	1,271,653	181,079	163,982
N. Liberties	1,508,000	1,688,000	95,000	79,000
Southwark	966,560	900,912	96,350	99,520
Kensington	795,626	802,733	244,922	231,679
Penn Township	803,075	759,727	145,529	139,878
Western	1,563,917	1,494,487	47,560	48,300
Man. & Mech	820,024	848,210	233,210	220,155
Commerce	738,902	615,718	91,575	89,800
Girard	1,542,530	1,435,830	460,682	439,604
Tradesmen's	601,163	556,110	104,487	108,245
Consolidation	430,294	429,673	269,062	253,839
City	584,641	605,103	166,840	160,962
Commonwealth	272,928	258,978	169,473	166,185
Corn Exchange	489,000	505,000	150,000	149,000
Union	367,000	369,000	151,000	157,000
Total	23,335,009	23,002,263	4,045,696	3,867,206

The aggregates compare with those of the previous week as follows:

	May 13.	May 6.	
Capital Stock	$11,965,320	$11,715,745	Inc. $249,575
Loans	29,965,347	31,121,563	Inc. 1,115,216
Specie	5,728,028	5,529,221	Dec. 198,807
Due from other Banks	4,981,291	4,804,956	Dec. 176,335
Due to other Banks	5,118,541	5,597,984	Inc. 479,443
Deposits	23,002,263	23,385,009	Inc. 332,746
Circulation	3,867,206	4,045,696	Inc. 178,496

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, May 20, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 56 bbls. Ashes, 31,872 bbls. Flour, 1,763 bbls. and 1,051 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 70,204 bushels Corn, 13,566 bushels Rye, 17,146 bushels Oats, 9,204 pkgs. Provisions, 1,450 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales were made of small lots of Western Yellow, at 33c.@34c. ₽ lb.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, at former quotations.

COCOA—Sales 300 bags St. Domingo, in Boston, for account, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 560 bags Maracaibo, part at 21c.; and 200 mats Ceylon, on private terms. Week's sales and shipments of Rio and Santos, 12,-[illegible] bags; no receipts. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 162,373 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 114,331 bags Rio and Santos, 3,500 bags and 14,000 mats Java, 14,906 bags Maracaibo, 4,565 bags Ceara, 3,584 bags Laguayra, 2,700 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Ceylon, and 2,267 bags other descriptions. Closing prices for Java, 24¼c.@[illegible]c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 21c.@22c.; Rio, 19c.@22c.; and St. Domingo, at 19¼c.@19½c. ₽ lb., usual terms.

Stock of Rio.

May 17, Baltimore, bags	31,500
May 17, Philadelphia, bags	4,350
May 17, New-York, bags	114,331
Grand total, bags	150,181

COPPER—Sales 180,000 lbs. American Ingot at [illegible]c., cash, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request, at firmer rates. Middlings, 27½c.@28c. ₽ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,[illegible]00 bales.

CHEMICALS—Have been in more demand at steady prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales 200 tons Jamaica and St. Domingo Logwood at $20@$20 50 ₽ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, and prices unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts of State and Western Flour have been heavy since our last, and receivers have been generally very eager to sell; hence, prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ₽ bbl. The demand has been active at the reduced rates, especially for low grades, which are sought after by shippers. Sales, since our last, 25,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 45; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 50@$4 80, chiefly at $4 55@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 30@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 10 ₽ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 45
Extra State	4 50@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 90@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 75

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales, 1,600 bbls., at $4 85@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour continues plenty and depressed, including extra, at $4 45@$6 10 ₽ bbl.; sales, 1,100 bbls. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $3 10@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal finds ready buyers, at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS.—Sales, 200 bales on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat has again declined materially in price, under the pressure of unusually large arrivals. The demand has been quite brisk at the reduced figures, and has been mainly for export. Sales have been reported of 436,000 bushels, including White Canada, (poor,) at $1 15; Canada Club at 95c.@$1 02; White Western at $1 20@$1 28, the latter an extreme rate for very choice amber do. at $1 12@$1 17; Red Western (Winter) at $1 05@$1 12; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 00@$1 07; Milwaukee Club at 92c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring at 92c.@$1 02; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 84c.@91c., and Red State at $1 10 ₽ bushel. Corn is heavy and declining; sales 86,000 bushels at 48c.@50c., for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 46c.@47c. for unsound new do.; 53c.@55c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow, ₽ bushel. Rye is abundant, and quoted down to 74c.@75c., ₽ bushel. Sales 8,300 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy. Oats are more freely offered, and are depressed, including Canada, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c., and State at 40½c.@41½c. ₽ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The resumption of business on the canals, and rather free arrivals, together with less favorable advices from England, (based upon fine growing weather for the coming crop,) has had a depressing effect upon our market, and the improved feeling prevalent at the date of my last circular has been lost, and the quotations for Flour show a falling off of about 50c. ₽ bbl., some portion of the early receipts not having been in good shipping condition; the effect has been much irregularity in price, but at the decline there is a fair business, especially for good trade brands, suitable for export to West Indies, South America, etc. The better grades of Western are also lower and inactive. At yesterday's Exchange, the receipts being large, the trade was light, buyers having the advantage. The supplies of Wheat are increasing, but as a considerable portion thus far received has been soft and not considered safe for shipment, there is less pressing on the market; prices, however, are materially lower and irregular. The market, yesterday, with heavy receipts, was weak, but buyers for both England and France operated freely at the decline. Indian Corn has declined in the fortnight several cents. The receipts are moderate. The export clearances for the fortnight foot up 37,084 bbls. Flour, 79,837 bush. Wheat, 245,830 bush. Indian Corn. To France, 22,530 bush. Wheat. To the Continent, 2,465 bbls. Flour, 30,944 bush. Wheat, 103,058 bush. Rye. To Gibraltar, 1,560 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	May 16, '62	1,178,592	10,557,428	9,969,081
Philadelphia	May 8, '62	231,964	1,951,825	510,133
Baltimore	May 8, '62	80,129	350,466	309,373
Boston	May 8, '62	230,701	38,850	48,916
Other Ports	May 2, '62	64,947	1,577,817	6,600
Total		1,786,333	14,476,416	10,374,105
To about same period, 1861		1,937,708	17,152,276	8,014,907
To about same period, 1860		232,697	855,308	381,433
To about same period, 1859		65,918	415,900	319,452

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
From N.Y., to May 6, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,175,896
From other Ports to latest dates	17,066	107,310	15,469	[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at [illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	18,154	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	47,003	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	638	10,342	81,730
Rye, bush.	44	73	2,071
Barley, bush.	1,793	525	34,899

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of May, in the years indicated:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Canal opened—	April 21.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls.	43,803	31,400	13,561
Wheat, bush.	199,173	726,361	901,492
Corn, bush.	402,499	332,828	193,520
Barley, bush.	41,052	38,047	29,607
Oats, bush.	380,053	334,057	99,849
Rye, bush.	16,760	1,251	37,408

HONEY—Sales 12 tcs. Cuba, at 77c., cash, ₽ gallon.

HAY—North River bale continues salable and firm at 65c.@80c., chiefly at 65c.@75c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in pretty fair demand and are steady, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₽ lb.

HEMP—Manila has been more sought after, at 7¾c.@7⅞c. ₽ lb.; sales 5,000 bales. Other kinds quiet.

IRON—Is held firmly, but inactive.

LEAD—A fair business has been transacted in Foreign Pig, at $6 31¼@$6 37½ ₽ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 41 hhds., including Porto Rico at 38c.@39c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 31c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new in Tar or Resin. Spirits Turpentine is held at $1 47½@$1 50 ₽ gallon, but is without activity.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, which we now quote thus: Crude Sperm, at $1 30@$1 33; Crude Whale, at 46c.@49c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale, at 60c.; Olive, at $1 25@$1 30; Linseed, at 81c.@82.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 65c.@75c.; City Red, at 56c.; Crude Petroleum, at 9c.@11c.; Refined Petroleum, at 18c.@28c. ₽ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* reports increased activity and firmness, during the past week. Sales, 50,000 pieces, including 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 7c.; 3,000 pieces, 60x64, 7c.; 12,000 pieces, 60x64, 6¾c.; 15,000 pieces, 60x64, 6¾c.; 10,000 pieces, 56x60, 6¼c. ₽ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after at $12 31¼@$12 50 for Mess, and $9 75 for Prime, ₽ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Cut Meats are in less demand at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon is inactive at 6¼c.@7¾c. ₽ lb.; sales 180 boxes within the range. Lard is in fair request at former prices; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¼c., ₽ lb. Beef continues quiet yet steady; sales 280 bbls., at $14 25@$14 87 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₽ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20 @$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams $16 50@$17 ₽ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₽ lb. Cheese is pretty active part at 6c.@8½c. ₽ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 20 tcs. Carolina, at $7 25, and 1,400 bags East India, at $5 50@$5 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 500 mats Cassia, at 34c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Have been rather quiet, sales having been confined to 570 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Cuba at 7c.@8c.; also, 50 boxes Havana, at 7¾c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Are moderately inquired for, at previous prices.

TIN—Has been in limited request, including Banca, at 29¾c., and Straits at 28¾c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c., and 80 hhds. Butcher's Association at 9¼c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,300 bbls., in lots, at 24c. for State, and 24¼c.@24¾c., for Western, ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite active, to-day, especially in the way of engagements of Breadstuffs, and rates close bouyantly. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₽ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d., and by steamer, 13d.; Corn, 9¼d.@9½d. ₽ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₽ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s.6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s., and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₽ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3. 3d. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₽ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₽ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₽ ton. For Cork and a market, three vessels, Grain, at 12½d.@13½d. ₽ bush. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s 4½d. ₽ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10½d. ₽ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₽ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₽ ton. For Havre, Wheat, at 20c. ₽ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, 12d., and Heavy Goods, 35s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	May 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	May 7
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	May 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 15
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 17
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	May 21
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	May 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	May 24
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	May 24
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 31
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the *Australasian* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME MAY 5, 1862, EDWARD A. SMITH, aged 13, dark hair and eyes, had torn nail on the thumb of the right hand, a large joint on that of the left, where a small thumb had been cut off. Had on when he left, black cloth cap, dark sack jacket, dark mixed pants. Any person giving information of his whereabouts will receive a suitable reward, and the sincere thanks of his afflicted mother, C. T. SMITH, No. 249 8th-av., New-York.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

BASE SINGER WANTED—IN AN UP-TOWN Presbyterian Church, with good organ and good choir. A fine chance for practice and improvement, with instruction, to one of good voice, who can read plain music. No other compensation the first six months. Address, QUARTETTE, Station D, Bible House.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.—ORIGINAL cost, $600, about ten years since; it is in good order; has eight stops. H. Erben, maker. Apply to JNO. H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, AN AGENT FOR CONcerts. Address, with real name, appointing a place for an interview, A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS, French or German, in a private family; must be qualified to teach both languages, as well as music and drawing. Apply at the Brevoort House to-day.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 35 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., consisting of front and back parlors, extension basement, kitchen with range, bath and all the modern improvements, with two rooms in 3d-story to small family; rent low; references exchanged. Inquire to above number.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES in the new five-story building, No. 83 Nassau-st., (west side, between John and Fulton sts.,) this City. Also, a factory, 25x100 feet, and two lots of land, at Newark, near the Passaic River. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET—THE MANUFACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 West 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to a good tenant. The place is well adapted for a foundry and manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite, or of K. B. DALY, 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET,
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FURNISHED HOUSE, pleasantly situated, ten minutes' walk from dépôt and steamboat landings; it contains 12 rooms above basement, with gas and water; about one acre of ground, well laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, a good garden, fruit, &c.; a barn, shed and stabling for four horses. Will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire of A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE COUNTRY RESIdence of the late Abel T. Anderson, known as Woody Crest, near the High Bridge, in Westchester County. The grounds comprise about 20 acres, well laid out, and stocked with fruit and shrubbery. The place is easy of access, both by railroad and steamboat. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT SPUYten Duyvil, by the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house contains eleven rooms beside the kitchen; is pleasantly located in a very healthy neighborhood, and is convenient to the dépôt. Inquire of S. CONNER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET FOR THE season, a brick house, 16 rooms, pantries &c., fully furnished; barn, stable, ice-house, milk, fruit, garden vegetables, and daily access to the City by railroad and steamboats; rent $200 per month. Inquire or address C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURnished house, with 6 acres of ground, a stable, a very fine vegetable garden, and a profusion of all kinds of choice fruit, for the Summer, or for a longer period. For further particulars, inquire of B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A DESIRABLE country residence at Glen Cove L. I.; easy access; fine shade trees, plenty of fruit, and every way desirable; perfectly healthy and salubrious. Apply to WM. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A THREE-story, furnished house, with water, gas, &c., pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of JULIUS BROWN, No. 271 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent, $120 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For *giving* PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO 561 B'dway, supplies schools with teachers, parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) Teachers furnished with positions. Wanted, teachers music and painting. A gent. (Episcopalian) to teach classics, etc., for Pa. Sal'y $300 and b'd. References: Prof. Phelps, N. J. State Normal School; Harper Bros.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, } Principals.
MRS. A. C. ELTING, }

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars, and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at the "Amer. School Inst.," No. 596 Broadway. Schools of every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The well-known French boarding-school of Mr. LESPINASSE has been removed to Fort Washington, corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road. Circulars may be had at the drug-store No. 809 Broadway, and No. 61 Cedar-st., from Mr. Lespinasse's son.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE.—BLOOMINGville, (South Side P. O.,) Staten Island. A boarding-school for boys; Summer term opens May 26. Circulars at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway, or address the Principal, J. F. STONE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. P. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, pailliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE WANTED—Two suites of handsome rosewood parlor furniture, also some dining-room furniture, and about 100 yards of Brussel carpets, wanted to purchase low for cash. Address Box 1,281 Post-office, giving description and price.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, 538 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, GOING from 15th-st. east of 2d-av., through Irving-place, west side Grammercy-park, up Lexington-av., by 21st-st., a lady's gold watch; hunting-case, with chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid upon delivery of the same at No. 88 West-st.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Murray-st. and No. 28 Warren-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
STRAW GOODS,
Comprising LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS, LEGHORNS, TURBANS, HOODS, &c.
Also, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, CAPS, PALM LEAF GOODS, &c., in variety.
THURSDAY, May 22,
For account of whom it may concern,
AT STORE NO. 30 DEY-STREET,
SPECIAL SALE OF ASSORTED HARDWARE,
Damaged by the late fire at store of HOFFMAN & PLACE, No. 69 Duane-st.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.,
Salesrooms No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.
SHERIFF'S AND ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOM NO. 450 BROADWAY,
EMBRACING A LARGE LOT OF TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Cast steel scissors and shears, chisels, planes, corn mills, lever jaw sets, hunters, claw and broad hatchets, steel pens, corkscrews, bowie-knives, shot-pouches, pistols, and double guns; ladies' reticules, silver-plated ware, Paris made mantel clocks, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of Perfumery, Colognes, &c. Catalogues ready early, morning of sale. By order, JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction, on THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
SALE COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
Comprising rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, brocatel suites, paintings, piano-forte, china, glass and silverware, table cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, bedding of every description, curtains, clock, sofa-beds, mirrors, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a span of handsome bay horses, 8 and 9 years old, warranted perfectly kind and gentle, and believed to be sound; also, a handsome light phaeton, with top on back seat, but little used; also, set of double harness.
Also,
A light box road wagon, made to order by Younges, of 20th-st., and single harness, made to order by Trainor.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.
The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats
CITY OF BUFFALO and
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Buffalo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.
E. M. GILBERT, }
HENRY KEEP, } Trustees.
A. HAVEMEYER, }

AUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
W. M. LLOYD, AUCTIONEER.
J. G. CADMUS will sell, at No. 117 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of ready-made boys' clothing of a jobber, in lots, to suit the City and country trade, consisting of alpacas, linen clothes, &c., &c., in suits; jackets, pants, vests, sacks, &c., &c. Also, a lot of tailors' trimmings, together with fixtures, consisting of counters, desks, &c., &c. Sail positive, rain or shine. Catalogues morning of the sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art; also, Parian and bronze figures, rich silver-plated ware, Bohemian glass and French porcelain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being an entire importation just landed, and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carrara statuary marble, namely: Sappho, by Beneme; Nymph, by Franchi; Venus of the Apple, by Franchi; Prayer, by Fautoni; Flemish Boy, with Shell; Egeria, by Foley; Fidelity, by Galli; Boy with Bird; Polemni, by Battelli; several busts representing the Seasons, Apollo, and many more too numerous to mention. Marble pedestals for statues or busts, mosaic tables, and a full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, groups of animals, &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, a large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea-sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake-baskets, ice-pitchers, liquor-stands, bouquet-stands, knives, pickle-frames, &c., and a fine assortment of Bohemian glass and French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. The goods are now on exhibition.

HENRY. D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 13 West 31st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant household furniture, the property of a gentleman removing from the City, all of which was made to order by the best City makers and has been but little used, as follows, viz: Parlor velvet medallion carpet, rich three-colored brocade silk curtains and cornices, lace curtains, large French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, carved rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon brocatel, rosewood carved etagere, rosewood centre-table, statuary, marble-top rosewood card-table, reception chairs, ormolu clocks, Copland Parian groups and statuettes, superb China vases. DINING-ROOM—Wilton carpet, carved black walnut extension-table and buffet, carved black walnut dining-room suite, in green reps, black walnut secretary, marble clock, bronze vases, crockery, glassware, silver plated ware, &c., &c. Also, several fine oil-paintings, by Veron, Taggart, Kummer, Nantiuel, Hekking, and others. BEDROOMS.—Serpent carved rosewood bedstead, bureau and commode, carved rosewood suite, in crimson, velvet carpets, black walnut bedroom suite, mahogany do. enameled, cottage suites, lace and brocatel curtains, window-shades, stair-carpets, and an assortment of kitchen utensils.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, MAY 22, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 13 Fulton-av., near Smith-st., Brooklyn, administrator's sale for the estate of the late M. G. Harrington, Esq., a large and excellent assortment of handsome furniture of the best manufacture. Parlor Furniture—Walnut, in figured reps, and mahogany do. Library—Large walnut library-case and table, mahogany secretary and book-case. Dining-room—Mahogany extension table and chairs. Chambers—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, with marble tops, excellent hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, china, glass and cutlery, Winship refrigerator and kitchen furniture.
At 2½ o'clock P. M.
Handsome rosewood piano, 7 octaves, with stool, music-stand and cover; also, 21 very valuable violins, which have been selected during the past 15 years by the late Mr. Harrington, who was well known as a competent judge; several of them are of rare excellence and well worthy the attention of violin players. Catalogues at the salesrooms, and the goods on view on Wednesday, from 3 to 7 P. M.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TWO VALUABLE HOUSES ON THIRTY-eighth-st., at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, two valuable houses on West 38th-st., at auction. The two 4-story brown stone high stoop houses, Nos. 70 and 72 West 38th-st., south side—60 feet west of 6th-av. The houses are each 20x50 feet, in good order, and contain the conveniences. Lots, each 20x98.9. Immediate possession can be had. $8,000 on each can remain on mortgage, balance cash.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 8 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at No. 37 New-st., near Exchange-place, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York, one rosewood grand action piano-forte, Chickering, maker. Can be seen at Public Store.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising every variety of prime goods, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, direct from the manufacturers. Also, a large lot of stock goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, 14½ hands high, about six years old, sound and kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse; very fast. Sold on account of the owner leaving the City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING AND stove business for sale in a thriving village a few miles from the City; doing a good business; will be sold on favorable terms. Address K. S., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"EAGLE" GAS STOVES FOR SUMMER cooking. These stoves boil, bake, roast, fry, stew, etc., and are cooler, cleaner, safer, more economical and more easily managed than any other stove in use. Prices from 50c. to $25. Also, gas stoves for heating purposes. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.
Warranted to please or the money returned.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

NOW READY—THE AMERICAN PARLOR OR FLOOR SKATE.—A great improvement, being much lighter and more durable than any roller skate yet offered. The rollers are solid, and made from patent vulcanized rubber, which will not peel or break off when in use. The axles are of steel, and so constructed as to prevent all friction. The strapping is well secured, and easily adjusted to the foot, with comfort to the wearer. Any person using them can learn to skate without difficulty, and old skaters can perform the same evolutions with them as with ice skates. For sale by the hardware trade generally.
FREDERICK STEVENS, Manufacturer,
No. 215 Pearl-st., New-York, and No. 63 Kilby-st., Boston.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A HIGHLY [illegible] family [illegible] West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., would [illegible] furnished back parlors, with [illegible] rooms [illegible] second floors, with excellent board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, HANDSOME BACK parlor to let, to a family, unfurnished, with board, or to single gentlemen, in a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights; every convenience as to bath, gas, &c., and superior table; terms reasonable to a right party; dinner at 6 o'clock. Address B. G. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms in suite or separately, furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board on moderate terms in the first-class house, No. 102 East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, with full or partial board, with a small family, occupying a pleasant house in Lexington-av., near Gramercy-park. Address Box No. 222 Post-office.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, can be obtained at No. 40 West 16th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A brown-stone house, with modern improvements, on 27th-st., near 6th-av., having more room than they require, desire to let, with board, a suite of large and beautiful rooms on the second floor, or two smaller rooms on the third floor, to a few select boarders; the best of reference given and required. Address J. J. J., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET—A FEW DOORS East of Broadway. Board for gentleman and wife, and several single gentlemen; good location, pleasant rooms, first-class board; prices moderate. House contains all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

A LADY HAS TAKEN THE HOUSE NO. 81 East 23d-st., and is prepared to accommodate genteel boarders with suites or single rooms on reasonable terms; the house is of the first-class, with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

WANTED—A GENTEELY FURNISHED ROOM without board in a private family, with privilege of bath, is wanted by a middle-aged gentleman, in the neighborhood of 14th-st. and 5th-av. References given and required. Address Box No. 3,765 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRESCOED PARLOR, with large bed-room adjoining, cost $2,500 to furnish them, to let to gentlemen without board; also a stable in rear of house, at No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with first-class board; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 68 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with board in a private family. The location is unsurpassed, and within three minutes' of either ferry. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE ROOM to let, with board, to a family, or to single gentlemen, at No. 87 Henry-st.; is well furnished, but will be let with or without furniture; bath, gas, &c.; and every convenience; dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME FURNISHED BACK parlor, and suite of rooms on the third floor to let separately or together, to a party of gentlemen, without board, by a small family; located in 23d-st., near Broadway. Address M. A. P., Madison-square Post-office.

TO LET.—LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen, at No. 50 West Washington-place. Bath and gas.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—A LADY OWNING A large house, with fine large fruit and flower garden, would like to board two select gentlemen for the Summer months; fine open country view, air cool, salt water breeze, rooms and pantries large. Single gentlemen, $5 a week; two willing to room together, $8 a week; 20 minutes by Bay Ridge or Greenwood cars to Fulton Ferry. Address, with reference, W. E. N., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-office.

TO FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, WISHING to live in first-class style, may arrange for board and private table with a gentleman having one of the most desirable places on the Hudson: it is delightfully located, perfectly healthful and near the City; plenty of fruit, extensive lawn, large shade trees, good boating, bathing, &c.; excellent stables and carriage-house; the dwelling has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Address HUDSON, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—Families wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW FAMIlies can be accommodated with board at a very desirable residence; location and surroundings unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and Highlands; communication with New-York by railroad and steamer frequently during the day. For particulars address O. S. CLARK, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT Bath, L. I., on the sea shore, 7 miles from Fulton Ferry by Brooklyn City cars, from $3 to $5 per week; bathing, fishing, boating, stabling, on the premises. Address E. S., Box No 169 *Times* Office, or No. 41 Grove-st., on Saturday.

FORT HAMILTON.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, and two or three single gentleman can obtain board and rooms in handsomely furnished house, bordering on the Bay, in the vicinity of the cars and boat, near Fort Hamilton. None but first-class boarders need apply. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY TWO families, consisting of four adults, five children and servant. A quiet farm-house, convenient to Hudson River, preferred. A plain, but liberal table must be kept. Address, with particulars, J. M., Box No. 277 Brooklyn Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES CAN receive excellent accommodations at a farm-house, location Riverdale, 14 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; also accommodations for horses and carriages. Address H. A. X., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINgle rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed; fare by boat $3 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD can be obtained in a large farm house amongst the hills of Connecticut, easy of access to the City and close to the dépôt, for $4 per week. Apply at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife in a pleasant locality, within an hour of the City by boat; Ravenswood and a private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, B. G., Box No. 3,012 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family at Yonkers; house pleasantly situated; a few minutes' walk from dépôt and steamboat landing. Address COMFORT, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, or Yonkers Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR MORE FAMILIES CAN be furnished with good board, at a moderate rate, in a country farm-house, a few miles from New-York. Address A. F. P., No. 325 4th-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.
Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that they have rented the Ocean House for the season, and will open it for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.

The appointments of the house, which are unsurpassed by those of any watering-place hotel in the country, combined with the confidence which the undersigned flatter themselves they have gained during their long experience in the business, render it unnecessary to enter into details.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH would simply say that they intend to keep the Hotel in every respect first-class, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed.

A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged at the Clarendon Hotel. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIvate boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, is now open. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and others wishing a quiet resort.
Mrs. J. W. MASON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

[illegible] COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE [illegible] New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad [illegible] The house is of frame, filled in [illegible] modern, and in complete order; has bath, water-closets [illegible] the gas-pipes are laid in the house. The out-buildings are abundant. Shrubbery highly ornamental; fruit abundant and very superior. Land and water view splendid. Schools, churches and dépôt convenient. One of the most healthfully situated and charming places within 30 miles of the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 35 acres of land, in Pawling, Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. On the farm is a new and commodious house, (16 rooms,) with modern improvements and suitable out-buildings; good water near the door; a great variety of fruit, viz.: apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, several different varieties of grapes, &c.; with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees; a fine garden, and the location for health and comfort is unsurpassed. The place will be sold cheap, with all, or any portion of the land desired. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WILLIAM KIRBY, No. 170 [illegible]-av., or address J. B. DUTCHER, Pawling, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. One beautiful country seat, the most valuable property to be found in the country; contains 300 acres of highly cultivated land, with a beautiful lake of water near the house; buildings all new, and modern style; large barns and extensive out-buildings; the buildings cost more than is asked for it; there is no farm or country seat in the State to exceed it; price, $60,000. Also, several small farms, village houses and building sites, for sale; 6 farms, from 20 to 150 acres. Also, to rent for the Summer, a farm house and garden, stabling house, all furnished and in good order. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of 150 acres, on the banks of the Hudson; 100 acres of rich and productive land, balance wood; mansion beautifully situated; a view unsurpassed in the State; lawn sloping to the river, covered with large forest trees; a farm-house, large barn, corn-house, carriage-house and stable; cider-mill and granary; about one-third of a mile of river front. Steamboats stop daily to and from New-York at the dock near by. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—ABOUT THREE-QUARTERS OF A mile north of the village of Nyack, on the banks of the Hudson River, a house and lot—house containing ten rooms, cellar and garret; lot containing half an acre; a good well of water and a variety of fruit on the premises; house well painted, and in good order. The steamers *Isaac P. Smith* and *America* ply daily between Nyack and New-York. For particulars, inquire of JOHN PALMER, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHway-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large, two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 126th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 6th-av., rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 163 Wall-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUtiful residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 40x45, two-story, attic and wing, carriage-house and barn, all in complete order; 34 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the dépôt. To let low if applied for soon.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 63 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM THE CITY and two miles from the dépôt—a large and commodious farm-house, with carriage-house and stable. The house is handsomely shaded and supplied with water from a spring which never fails; rent low. BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, near the steamboat landing, a large double house, with spacious grounds, handsomely shaded, stable and carriage house. Fine boating and bathing close at hand. Apply to T. P. NASH, Trinity Building, or W. J. TOMLINS, Oyster Bay.

MADISON AND CHATHAM, N. J., HOUSES TO RENT—Neat and convenient, furnished and unfurnished, suitable for business men. Apply at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., up stairs, to HENRY GEORGE, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A NEW AND WELL-built house for sale, within an hour of the business part of the City, about an acre of land attached, nicely laid out, and garden made; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—AT EAGLEWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a house, nearly new, and about four acres of excellent land; a garden well stocked with fruit; delightful scenery, and all in good order. Price $4,000. Inquire of R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A PART OF THE VALUABLE FARM lately owned by Stephen Campbell, (deceased,) in Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., 28 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of choice land, with a fine orchard of apple trees, now in good bearing condition.

The buildings comprise two barns, one of which is 36 by 64 feet, with a cellar under the whole of it. It is supplied with good springs; is about three miles and a half east of Tarrytown, on a good road leading to White Plains. Further information concerning it may be obtained by inquiring of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, on the premises, or of J. C. MILLER, No. 5 South-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Would be a very desirable place for a Summer residence, containing about 40 acres, situated in the township of Hempstead, one-half mile from the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, about 18 miles from Brooklyn. Modern house, with extension, containing 10 rooms, with brick cellar, two large barns and out-buildings; plenty of fruit, with a young orchard of very choice fruit; large field of grain, good grass, together with wagons, harness and all kinds of farming implements, with a large lot of manure. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 171 Atlantic-st., corner Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved City property, a valuable farm of 160 acres upon the east bank of the Hudson River, Dutchess County, south of Poughkeepsie, ¼ of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing. Land in a high state of cultivation; buildings plain, but comfortable; susceptible of being divided into two or more country seats, each having fine river views. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL & SON, No. 34 Pine-st.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the Highlands of Navesink; with a half mile of water-front on the Lower Bay; 120 acres; price asked $150 an acre. This is a very desirable property for investment or for a gentleman's residence. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO 150 acres good productive land, with good buildings, within three or four hours' ride from New-York. Answers, to insure attention, should give full particulars, how accessible and lowest cash price. Principals only will address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—For one that suits, a handsome and valuable store down town, in a first-rate business location, with some cash, is offered in exchange. Apply to the owner, at No. 58 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE at auction on the first day of July by the Administrators of Roswell Reed, deceased, to close the estate. For particulars see *Times* of Saturday.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 54 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE ON FAIR TERMS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—A large stone front house, with six lots, carriage house and stable, fine fruit and flower garden; house wanted in Brooklyn.
ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, BEAUtifully located, fronting on the Passaic River, fourteen miles from City; time by Erie Railroad, and drive one hour. Inquire of JAMES SIMMONS, on the premises, or Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 237 Grand-st., from 10 to 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 50th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for the Summer, or for three months from the 15th of June will answer. A location on the Hudson River, or high ground inland preferred. Address, with particulars, &c., D. M. T., Box No. 4,546 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice; or, A Mother's Prayer.

WALLACK'S—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Rose Gregorio; or the Corsican Vendetta.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—The Alleghanians, Vocalists and Swiss Bell Players.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe from the Gulf brings advices from New-Orleans to the 8th inst., and from Pensacola to the 11th. The news from New-Orleans corroborates to a certain extent what has reached us through rebel channels. Gen. BUTLER landed on the 1st inst., and at first occupied the Custom-house as his headquarters, but subsequently removed to the St. Charles Hotel. Affairs were beginning to assume a more satisfactory appearance in the city. The Opelousas and Jackson Railroad had been taken possession of, and all the approaches to the city had been cut off. Gen. PHELPS had occupied Carrollton, five miles up the river. PORTER's mortar fleet had reconnoitered the approaches to the harbor of Mobile, and had taken soundings preparatory to an attack. Pensacola was evacuated on the night of the 9th inst., as before stated. Gen. ARNOLD, in command at Fort Pickens, had succeeded in saving a portion of the public property. The city and forts had been occupied by our forces, and Gen. ARNOLD was expected to establish his headquarters on shore. The steamer *Rhode Island*, which brings this intelligence to Fortress Monroe, has on board a number of prisoners taken in the naval battle below New-Orleans.

On Monday, Gen. MCCLELLAN's army again commenced a forward movement in the direction of the rebel Capital. The advance under Gen. STONEMAN reached the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy on Sunday, and found found that structure very little damaged—only two spans of it having been burned, which could be replaced with very little difficulty. The pickets of the enemy were found to be guarding the whole line of the river in front of Richmond.

A dispatch from the army, yesterday, dated at Tunstal's Station, on the railroad between West Point and Richmond, announces that the advance under Gen. STONEMAN, after securing the bridge over the Chickahominy, had pushed on to Cold Harbor, on the road running to Richmond by way of New-Bridge, where he found the enemy in force. He drove in their pickets to within two miles of the main body, and encamped. This was on Monday night. The indications now are that the rebels intend to make a desperate fight for the possession of Richmond, unless our gunboats [illegible] [illegible] in passing the obstructions in the James River, in which case there will probably be [illegible].

The Washington *Intelligencer* of Monday evening makes the unofficial statement that the *Galena* and *Monitor* returned to City Point after their [illegible] at Fort Darling on Thursday, and that the [illegible], *Port Royal* and *Naugatuck* continued their trip down to Jamestown Island. The Washington *Star* states the damage to the *Naugatuck* had been repaired, another 100-pounder having been mounted upon her. The transport *Baltimore*, which took Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES up James River, on her return Sunday morning, met six gunboats going toward Richmond. This is in accordance with the reports already published by us, that effective measures were being taken for the reduction of the rebel batteries at Fort Darling. From the accounts given this morning, it will be seen that the "repulse" of our gunboats from these batteries was just no repulse at all, but that they were simply forced to withdraw temporarily from lack of ammunition. The rebels having deserted the banks of the river below, the way is clear for our supply-vessels to go up.

The Washington *Star* of Monday evening says: "We have direct news from Gen. MCCLELLAN's headquarters up to a very late period, when he had moved them to Baltimore Cross Roads, a point on the Pamunkey River, near where the Richmond and York River Railroad crosses it, and within four miles of Bottom's Bridge—behind the ruins of which the rebels boasted they were to have made their grand stand for the defence of Richmond. He had reconnoitered, in person, quite up to the bridge, and had found that there were no rebels in arms on this side of it. The impression prevailed in his camps that the river's (Pamunkey) immediate south bank had also been abandoned for a line of defense some miles nearer Richmond. If that proves true, it strikes us that it will be most advantageous for us, as being likely to give us, shortly, direct and uninterrupted communication between the bulk of our army there and the fleet operating before Fort Darling. Our whole army are as confident as ever of the ultimate success of the campaign, which is being worked out day by day and step by step; each succeeding hour seeing some advantage gained that brings them securely nearer to Richmond."

A letter from our gunboat flotilla above Memphis says: "By the arrival of deserters from below, we learn that Commodore FARRAGUT's gunboats are still ascending the river, spreading consternation among the inhabitants wherever they appear. Vicksburgh and Natchez—the Sodom and Gomorrah of the South—are both believed to be in our possession, and several gunboats are reported to be advancing upon Memphis from below. In the latter city a vast amount of cotton, sugar and molasses has been burned and rolled into the river, and the work of destruction is still going on." Another letter from the flotilla has this statement: "You will perceive, by perusing the Memphis papers inclosed, that CURTIS is in possession of Little Rock, and is now descending the Arkansas River, and will make a junction with our forces at Memphis."

Another band of guerrillas has been destroyed in Western Virginia and their leader killed. This good service was done by a force under Lieut.-Col. DOWNEY, at Wardensville.

The citizens of Fork-of-Ten-Mile, a town near Clarksburgh, Virginia, recently held a meeting, without distinction of party, to protest against the organization of guerrilla bands. One of the resolutions adopted reads thus: "That *we who voted* for the Ordinance of Secession, doubly desire to express our disapproval of Southern guerrillas making this the theatre of their actions, and we pledge ourselves as law-abiding citizens, that we will neither aid, abet nor harbor them nor their unholy actions, unless coerced by superior power or force of arms, and that we will give information to the proper authorities, of persons visiting this country for said purpose, whenever known to us."

Gov. JOHNSON is enforcing his proclamation in Tennessee. A Union soldier had been fired on by a concealed foe in Murfreesboro, and for this twelve Secessionists were arrested, including a brother of Mrs. Ex-President POLK. Two hundred loaded guns had been found at Murfreesboro.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions from merchants of New-York for a General Bankrupt law, were presented. Mr. SUMNER gave notice that he would, to-day, call up the resolution for the expulsion of Senator STARK, of Oregon. The Pacific Railroad bill was briefly considered, but gave place to the Confiscation bill, upon which Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, spoke at length, in opposition to it. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill to establish certain post-routes was reported from the Post-office Committee and passed. It authorizes the building of a bridge across the Ohio at Steubenville. The Senate bill, providing that no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from carrying the mails, was reported back from the Post-office Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. A vote upon the report was not taken. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Confiscation bills, and debate upon them was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

In his official report of the fight at Williamsburgh, Brig.-Gen. BIRNEY says: "The Thirty-eighth New-York, or 'Scott Life Guard,' preserved well the high reputation for gallantry it gained at Bull Run, and although in that engagement and this it has lost fifteen officers and one-third of its numbers, it is still ready to devote the balance to support our flag, I ask that Congress will by special resolution authorize this regiment to place upon its flag 'Bull Run and Williamsburgh'; and the Fortieth New-York, or Mozart Regiment, 'Williamsburgh.'"

Letters from Port Royal announce the appearance of a dangerous disease among the horses there, which threatens to become contagious. Twenty had been shot, and a large number removed from camp to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is stated that Capt. BOGGS got the *Varuna* into close quarters with the rebel boats by using pork under his boilers, thus causing a dense smoke like that given out by burning pitch pine, and temporarily making his antagonists believe that his craft was one of the Confederate fleet.

Report has sent Gen. SIGEL to Washington, and subsequently up the Tennessee to reinforce Gen. HALLECK. One of his friends writes that he was in Belleville, Ill., on May 15, where "he broke sundry bottles of wine." Apparently a rheumatic leg alone keeps him from active service.

The members of MORGAN's marauding band, who were captured at Lebanon, Tenn., by Gen. DUMONT, have arrived safely at Camp Chase, Ohio, despite the efforts of their leader to liberate them.

Col. LEONIDAS METCALFE, an outspoken Union man, fought a duel near Dover, Ky., on May 8, with one W. T. CASTO, a notorious secession lawyer of Maysville, Ky., who was recently liberated from Fort Lafayette. The weapons were Sharp's rifles, the distance twenty-five yards. CASTO had the first fire. The Colonel returned by shooting his adversary through the heart. The difficulty originated in Col. METCALFE having been instrumental in securing the imprisonment of CASTO.

The remains of the late Major RYERSON, of the New-Jersey Eighth Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Williamsburgh, passed through Newark *en route* for Pompton on Monday morning. All the military honors were paid the deceased. Among the pall-bearers were Brig.-Gen. T. RUNYON, Col. JAMES ROCKWELL, and Brigade Surgeon J. J. CRAVEN.

In the medical statistics of the army from 1837 to 1854, transmitted to Hon. J. D. BRIGHT, President of of the Senate, by JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War, July 28, 1856, on pages 609 and 621, will be found a statement showing the power of endurance of a South Carolina and a New-York regiment, respectively. South Carolina First Regiment, 1,034 men, campaign of 1847, eighteen and a-half months' service, loss by disease, 509; New-York Second, 1,063 men, seventeen and a-half months' service, loss by disease, 276. From this comparison of a Northern regiment with a Southern one, in a hot country campaign, it appears that the Southern regiment lost by disease very nearly twice as many as the New-York regiment in about the same length of time, and the loss from all other causes was one-third less to the Northern than to the Southern regiment.

The railroad bridge over the river at Nashville is progressing rapidly, the eastern span being nearly finished. The number of hands employed is forty. Mr. BENT, the contractor, intends to finish the bridge by the 1st of June.

A shoemaker in Philadelphia, named PETER CHERDRON, on Monday last shot his wife with a revolver, and then used the same weapon to kill himself. Cause, jealousy.

The Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York took place at the Asylum yesterday, in the presence of a very large audience. The exercises were most interesting. The receipts and expenditures of the Society last year were about $14,000.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, a motion was now made to strike the name of ALANSON NASH from the roll of Attorneys, in pursuance of a proceeding instituted against him about two years ago, and which was stated in the TIMES of July 20, 1860. Mr. NASH is charged with unprofessional conduct in respect to certain moneys collected on behalf of a party claiming under an assignment from him. The evidence in the Craig libel suit, pending in the Superior Court, before Justice MONELL, was now concluded, and the case will be summed up to-day. At General Term of the Supreme Court judgment was yesterday reversed in the Hackley contract controversy.

The Stock market opened with much firmness, yesterday, but fell back at the close of the day to about the prices of Monday afternoon. The National Stocks were firm, 104½ for 1881 6 ⅌ cents. Gold firm, at 103⅜; Exchange, 113⅞@114.

Receipts, sales and shipments of Breadstuffs, yesterday, were heavy, especially of Flour and Wheat. Prices, however, were again decidedly lower. Cotton and Whisky were in more demand, and were firmer. Provisions were rather sparingly purchased, as were also Groceries, Oils, Foreign Liquors, Naval Stores, Seeds, Iron, Spelter, Tin and Candles. Tobacco, Manila Hemp, Chemicals and Whalebone attracted more attention. A fair inquiry prevailed for Ingot Copper, Hay, Hides, Hops, Lead, Leather and Tallow. The freight market was unusually brisk, owing to the large shipments of Breadstuffs, and rates closed buoyantly.

The Live Stock Markets are active this week at advanced rates. Beeves numbered 3,250 at Forty-fourth-street, which is 1,200 less than last week. The stock is not as good, and Government agents have taken 400 head, leaving a light supply for butchers, who bought all the stock by Tuesday noon, at an advance of ½c. ⅌ lb. from last week, the best bringing 9c. Sheep are in active demand.

Slavery and the Rebellion—The President's Proclamation.

President LINCOLN's Proclamation, which was published yesterday, is in every respect a remarkable document. It repudiates, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, Gen. HUNTER's order emancipating the slaves in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and puts at rest forever all questions that may be raised hereafter concerning the powers and rights of Commanding Generals in the field to deal with the subject of Slavery on alleged grounds of military necessity. If it ever does become necessary so to deal with it, Mr. LINCOLN says the duty and responsibility of so treating it belong to him. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and in that capacity will take cognizance, in his own discretion and upon his own responsibility, of all such grave and important topics. The declaration is just and timely. We hope it will have the effect of checking the mania, which seems to have become infectious among our Generals, of issuing political proclamations,—of settling the political future of the country according to their own ideas. We have had too much of this already. Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation will, we presume, put an end to it.

The Proclamation is not limited to this object. The President does not leave it to be inferred that he underrates the magnitude of this great question, or that he is insensible to the proportions which it threatens to assume in the immediate future. In the following paragraph he makes an appeal which will rank hereafter among the most impressive and important ever addressed by the representative of a great nation to any portion of its people:

> "On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:
>
> *Resolved*, That the United States ought to coöperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State, in its discretion, compensation for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.
>
> The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands *an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the Nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter.* To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. *You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times.* I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? *So much good has not been done by one effort in all past times as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.*"

These are weighty, solemn, momentous words. The heart out of which they flow feels all the magnitude of the issues they involve, and is equal to the grandeur of the responsibilities they imply. It is, as Mr. LINCOLN justly says, impossible for the people of the Southern States to be "blind to the signs of the times." Consciously or unconsciously they have been brought into a contest with the National Government which involves inevitably the fate of Slavery,—the very existence of their social and civil institutions. If they persist in this mad contest with a fixed and stable Government, having a recognized place among the civilized nations of the earth, representing twenty millions of people among the proudest, most intelligent and most high-spirited on the face of the earth, backed by enormous resources, and only stimulated by disaster to new efforts and new conquests, they simply rush upon their own destruction. There is no instance in history where any form of society, however sanctified by time or the affections of mankind, has survived a contest with the advancing spirit of a progressive age. The South call us of the North *fanatics*:—but in that very fanaticism, if they were wise, they would discern the utter hopelessness of the warfare they wage upon us. It was fanaticism in England which beheaded the King, and extinguished the throne, and rooted out of the English heart the sentiments and civil affections which had grown there longest and taken deepest hold on the public mind. It was the fanaticism of democracy which crushed all the institutions of the middle ages on the soil of France, and drenched its fields in the blood of all who opposed its resistless sweep. Suppose the people of the South once array against Slavery the full "fanaticism" of the United States, backed by the sympathy and the sentiment of the Christian world. Can they foresee for themselves any other result than utter and remediless ruin?

Up to the present time the contest of the Government with the rebellion which assailed its existence, has been conducted with the most scrupulous regard to the rights of the South under the Constitution they are seeking to destroy. This has not been done thoughtlessly or without a purpose. It has been in pursuance of a plan deliberately formed by the Government, and carried forward with a steady, single-minded disregard of all opposition from friends and foes, which may well challenge universal admiration. The President has from the beginning regarded this rebellion as a conspiracy, as the work of leading, active, selfish and wicked men, who have obtained temporary control of the resources, the prejudices, the passions of the Southern people, and are using them for the destruction of the Union. He believes that, if this assumption is correct, the Union can be restored whenever the military power which these leaders have marshaled on their side can be broken,—and whenever the great mass of the Southern people shall come to see the falsity of the pretexts by which they have been misled. He has based his policy, therefore, on strict constitutional right,—on magnanimity toward the great body of those who have been drawn into the rebellion. He has refused to countenance or tolerate any violation of their rights, any wanton trespass upon their property, any disturbance of their social and domestic peace, any aggravation of the evils which their own acts have brought upon them. Not a spy has yet been hung,—not a deserter has yet been shot,—not a traitor has yet been even tried by the National Government. The history of the world will be sought in vain for a parallel to this magnanimous forbearance.

Clearly enough this policy is *experimental*. It is so regarded by the Government. If the people of the South are open to arguments and influences of this kind, then this is the policy by which the Union may best be restored. It leaves behind it less of resentment, less of hatred, less of heart-burning, less of all the social passions which are least compatible with a peaceful and a prosperous Union. The Government does well to give it full and effective trial. If the experiment succeeds, Republican civilization will have achieved the noblest of all conceivable triumphs. The President has evinced the highest possible elevation of character, the largest and most statesmanlike sagacity, in carrying forward this experiment to its final and decisive test. The end is close at hand. Two more battles will end the first campaign. If the Federal troops gain Richmond and Corinth, the military power of the Confederacy will be broken. Its inability to maintain a *de facto* government against the United States will have been demonstrated, and it will then remain to be seen whether the great mass of the Southern people will accept this result as decisive, and respond to the invitation of the Federal Government to resume their position under the Constitution as members of the Union, or not.

Indications are not wanting that they will persist in the contest,—that they will give themselves up wholly to the dominion of passion, and a frenzied lust of power, and rush upon the ruin they have so madly invoked. If they do, they will find nothing standing between them and the "fanaticism" they affect to despise. They must prepare to meet the fullness of its fury, and to perish under its burning breath. The authority of the Government of the United States will be maintained over every foot of every Southern State, at whatever cost to those who may resist it, and if Slavery stands in the way, it will be extinguished, even if it be in the blood of those who make it their shield.

The people of the South have just the alternative offered to them by the proclamation of President LINCOLN. If they choose to take upon themselves the task of initiating their deliverance from Slavery, they can have the aid of the General Government in protecting them from the evils and inconveniences which such an effort may cost. If they refuse, and persist in rebellion, they will find themselves utterly crushed under the power which they defy.

Latent Loyalty at the South.

Is there any Union sentiment at the South? is a question often asked among us, and more often abroad. And all eyes watch the progress of our armies, to see if any indications of the existence of such a sentiment are to be found. New-Orleans has been a point of especial interest in this regard. The New-Orleans *Crescent* of April 28, three days after the arrival of Com. FARRAGUT's vessels before the city, says:

> "It is with feelings of the deepest pride that we point the Union officers to the fact that no Union sentiment exists in our midst; that with almost one voice and one tongue, this community entirely repudiates all allegiance to the old Government, and warmly and devotedly adheres to the new. And we respectfully, but firmly, assert that this sentiment, this feeling, is so firmly implanted in the breasts of our people, *that no time, no circumstance, no change, can serve to eradicate it, or still their free souls in the struggle for their independence.*"

But this statement of a rebel newspaper is more than counterbalanced by the contrary statement, which we published on Sunday, of an escaped Union man. That statement is made by one who is personally known to us as an intelligent, educated and perfectly reliable gentleman, and we give the most implicit faith to its facts. Nor should we be surprised if there had not been, within the first three days, much, if any, outspoken Union sentiment. The Union men there, as elsewhere, know the desperate character of their enemies. The reign of terror under which they have lived, and which has forced them to be Secessionists from the lip outward, hiding their love for the Union in their hearts, cannot be at once shaken off. They must wait and see whether the devils which have been driven out may not return, for if they do, they are sure to be seven times more devilish than before. The expression of Union sentiments now would, in case of reoccupation of the city by the rebels, insure their utter ruin. They cannot be expected to throw their all upon the hazard, on the instant. But as time goes on, and as the powers of the rebellion wane, this fear will be less prevalent, the foul mists of falsehood in which they have been enveloped will clear away, and this hidden feeling will more and more come to the surface.

This is a matter of the utmost importance, and our leaders everywhere should be most careful never to leave unprotected any Unionists who have declared themselves such, on the faith of our assurances of protection. The fate of the Union men of Jacksonville must not befall others. It is too costly an experiment. We cannot afford to repeat it anywhere.

ANOTHER SPASM.—Our Quaker brethren of Philadelphia are suffering from another of their periodical attacks of Mint-phobia. They are again in consternation over a proposition to create a Mint in New-York. They evidently suppose that Philadelphia would collapse instantly if we should get a Mint. On the whole, considering the wretchedness this business occasions our neighbors, we wish Congress would stop talking about it. The matter is of very little consequence to New-York, but to Philadelphia it is clearly a matter of life and death. Let us cart our gold thither a while longer; it hurts us but little and it helps them a great deal.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.—The Richmond *Whig* is becoming disgusted with the Confederate habit of "lying." In due time it may come to dislike their kindred practice of stealing. But the whole Confederacy rests on these twin supports. But for FLOYD's original thefts they could have fought no battles, and then there would have been nothing to lie about. The *Whig* says, that when they see it asserted in a Southern newspaper, that the whole National army has been annihilated, they at once know that the Confederate army is to be defeated the next day. The *Whig* learns slowly, but it is pleasant to perceive that it does learn after all.

FORTIFICATIONS OR NOT.—Few subjects now engross more thought and solicitude at home and abroad than the question concerning the best system of National defence. Each passing month gives some new fillip to public and professional opinion. One by one old faiths are rudely shaken, trampled down, revived, and again slain. The public mind will persist in regarding the public safety as everybody's affair. But the public mind is little furnished with the technical knowledge needed for any conclusive studies on subjects so thoroughly material as that of National defences. Hence we have seen Congress, which mainly expounds this opinion, pursuing a most fluctuating policy, in which, however, our friends across the water have out-shuffled us.

Suddenly wooden walls are like those of Jericho, as the *Merrimac* sounds its ram's horn, and the duel between the pachyderms ends bloodless. The Admiralty rushes headlong into iron armor; the Ministry stops all work on fortifications. Forth steps Sir WM. ARMSTRONG, under War Office management, and with his big gun annihilates the *Warrior* target. Iron-clad sea knights thus again become mortal. What, for several years, RODMAN's big gun had made apparent to our engineers, at last penetrated John Bull's knowledge-box. Then, again, iron-skinned rams thronged in Southern waters, like the terrific Saurians of that strangest of geologic ages. Behold, now, the obscuration of the constellation Aries, when FARRAGUT and DAVIS dine on fricasseed rams! Once, a one-gun Martello tower beat off a frigate; now, behold the Potomac blockade, Port Royal, and Fort Jackson! Look from the sinking *Cumberland* to the *Merrimac*, now self-slain, without even a cross-road stake to mark its burial. Hurly-burly rules! What is true? What can we trust? Verily, Mr. BLAIR is right, and with him we say, let us have a Fortification Board, and let our best officers use their best sense, and give us light on this topic.

We are glad to see, in this connection, that Gen. TOTTEN has developed his views on the subject, in an elaborate paper, an abstract of which we published yesterday. Gen. TOTTEN regards stationary forts, with guns of large calibre, as superior to floating iron batteries, though there is no fort constructed, he says, which may not be reduced by land batteries—an opinion, however, only partially confirmed by the experience of the present war. But, indeed, the chief result of all our experiments on the respective capacities, offensive and defensive, of forts and ships, is to show how far the problem yet is from permanent practical solution. And hence the need that the grave question of our seaboard and lake defences should be well considered. While warmly greeting novelties which are reliable, let us be saved from quackeries. Let us have some safe, strong system of defence. Whether this shall consist of fortifications or not, is, we conceive, the main subject on which this proposed Board must use every effort to reach the truth. However firmly we may believe that methods now being developed among us will send to the bottom all hostile navies, we would have this great question of Fortifications or not maturely considered by such a Board as the Military Committee of the House proposes.

REORGANIZATION REQUIRED IN FLORIDA.—We have repeatedly urged upon Government the necessity of establishing a loyal and legitimate Government for the State of Florida. It is now more imperative than ever; and its authority might now at once be extended over the whole surface of the State. Since the evacuation of Pensacola there is not a rebel force in Florida except here and there a few hundred local rebel militia, or some scattered bands of marauders. A short term of martial law would soon put an end to these, and would restore the State to order, and to the operations of trade and commerce. There is a large amount of cotton on the plantations—the pick of last year—that might be brought out. It has not been burned there, and there is no likelihood or possibility of its being burnt.

The rule of the Military Governor lately appointed for the "Department of the South," extends, we believe, over Florida; but it will be utterly impossible for a man who has his headquarters at Port Royal to look after the civil and local interests of a State situated as Florida is. It requires the immediate oversight of an officer who exercises his functions from the State Capital, and who can attend to the details of an administration in itself sufficiently onerous.

It needs no additional military force to that which is now in Florida to carry out this programme. There are already troops and naval vessels at St. Augustine, and at other points on the eastern side of the peninsula; there is a respectable force at Key West, and in the forts on the Southern Keys; there is a small body at Cedar Keys, on the western side of the peninsula; and there is a military and naval force at Pensacola. These military and naval detachments are abundantly sufficient to hold and possess the State. The troops on the Southern Keys are not now needed; they are neither menaced from land nor sea. Why could they not be moved up to Tallahassee, and the machinery of a legitimate Government be at once set in motion? Not to mention other considerations, it would be proof positive to the world of the dominancy of the National Government in another of the sovereign States claimed by his late Excellency, JEFF. DAVIS.

OUR GUNBOATS IN JAMES RIVER.—The repulse of our gunboats in the James River proves to have been a matter of little importance. It was due to the fact that they undertook a job for which they were never intended. They could not possibly give their guns sufficient elevation to reach the forts aimed at. A few mortars will do the business.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES.—A correspondent submits, in another column, a highly ingenious and satisfactory view of the practical working of the President's emancipation policy. He reasons that in the substitution of free for slave labor the State is [illegible] a [illegible] and it is only because of the temporary inconvenience to be suffered by individuals in losing their slaves that compensation by the National Government becomes just and proper. The beneficial as well as magnanimous character of the President's plan could not be more effectively stated.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.—It looks as if JEFF. DAVIS was going to abandon Richmond. The rebel Legislature of Virginia, seeing the army retire from one after another of the defences of the Capital, began to get terrified that both the Capital and the State were about to be forsaken by the protecting angels of the rebel army; and demanded of JEFF. DAVIS his intentions in the matter. He replied that he had never entertained a thought of withdrawing from Virginia; but, said he, "*if* in the course of events, the capital should fall," etc., etc., "the war could still be successfully waged on Virginia soil for twenty years." This is a remarkable change from the assured and defiant notes heretofore given forth from Richmond. JEFF. DAVIS admits the possibility of its evacuation—as well he may, since the National army has pushed his whole army from Yorktown up to within ten or fifteen miles of the city, and the *Monitor* is within eight miles of it. But the fall of Richmond does not imply the abandonment of Virginia. It would not do, of course, to admit such a thing at present, when Virginia troops are one of the main-stays of the rebel army. Whether it does or not, however, depends greatly upon the "course of events," of which the rebel chief appears not to have much control at present. It is a preposterous falsehood, worthy only of JEFF. DAVIS, that his army could maintain a contest twenty years after the fall of Richmond, or even twenty weeks. The different columns of our army, those of MCDOWELL, BANKS, FREMONT, WOOL and BURNSIDE, are now so placed that the fall of Richmond would be the signal for a simultaneous advance upon every railroad, city, and position of value in the State. He cannot, of course, flee northward; he cannot flee to the mountains, for it would be impossible to subsist his army there; he cannot attempt to hold Petersburgh or Lynchburgh, while Suffolk is in our hands, and Weldon soon will be. If he thinks to escape from Richmond with his army, and carry on a war for twenty years between Petersburgh and the North Carolina line, he must be as great a fool as he has proved himself a traitor. But this whole talk is evidently intended as a counteractive to the depressing effect upon the rebels of the projected evacuation of Richmond.

PRINTING UNUTTERED SPEECHES.—Since the *Daily News* subsided and vanished, its manager has been at a loss to express his secession dogmas with any degree of comfort and safety. Ingenuity at length suggested the veil of romance. Mr. BEN. WOOD became a novelist, and gave to the Press a one-volume story, entitled *Love and Secession*, which we presume has been read more or less by somebody. Taking courage at the security of this flight in the realms of fancy, Mr. WOOD determined upon a fresh and more daring assault upon the loyal sentiment of the country. A few days ago he sought of the House of Representatives' leave to print a speech, which the House did not care to hear read. Leave was granted; and this speech, which might not unfairly be termed a labor of "love and legislation," appears at great length in the official *Globe*. And thus, with Congressional sanction, has the honorable member spread before the world opinions which he dared not publish in the *News* for fear of punishment, and the effectual tendency of which is to lend as much aid and comfort to the enemy as the slaughter of ten Union regiments.

The practice of authorizing the publication, in official form, of speeches the House declines to hear, is a highly pernicious one. The orator may avail himself of his immunity from the rules of order to be as virulent and personal in his attacks, and as traitorous in his revelations as he chooses, and his parliamentary privilege shields him from all proper accountability. Mr. WOOD is not proverbially a modest man; but even he had not the audacity to stand up and pour out upon the House his volume of secessionist sympathy; and if this license had not been afforded him, no such disloyal matter would have been recorded officially for permanent preservation among the Congressional debates. Hereafter it will not only be safer, but more just, for the House to inflict upon the public no oratory which it declines to entertain itself.

SECEDING FROM SECESSION.—Arkansas furnishes an additional illustration of the inevitable tendency of secession to work out its own destruction. Though not in form, yet in spirit this development is of precisely the same character as the remarkable movement in North Carolina, noticed yesterday. Gov. RECTOR, of Arkansas, has issued an address to the people of that State, in which, amid a great deal of coarse rhetoric, of the true Arkansas stamp, about subjugation by the "Hessians of the North," domination by the "detestable and execrable Lincoln Government," &c., the following significant passage occurs:

> "It was for liberty she struck, and *not for subordination to any created secondary power, North or South.* Her best friends are her natural allies, nearest at home, who will pulsate when she bleeds, whose utmost hope is not beyond her existence. If the arteries of the Confederate heart do not permeate beyond the east bank of the Mississippi, let Southern Missourians, Arkansians, Texans, and the great West know it, and prepare for the future. Arkansas lost, abandoned, subjugated, is not Arkansas as she entered the Confederate Government. Nor will she remain Arkansas a Confederate State, desolated as a wilderness; *her children, fleeing from the wrath to come, will build them a new ark and launch it on new waters, seeking a haven somewhere of equality, safety and rest.*"

The Mercantile Library Association.

The annual election for officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, yesterday, and resulted in the election of the following ticket for the year 1862 and 1863, by an average of sixty majority:

For President—CHARLES OSGOOD.
For Vice-President—Harvey H. Woods.
For Corresponding Secretary—Thaddeus V. Taber.
For Recording Secretary—James H. Percival.
For Treasurer—Alexander Rhind.
For Directors—Royal Phelps Wilbur, Aaron C. Allen, Anton A. Raven, Theodore I. Husted, A. R. Valentine, Wm. H. Marvine, Theodore H. Vultee.

[illegible] FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] President's Proclamation and Gen. Hunter.

[illegible] Powers and Duties of the Military Governor of North Carolina.

[illegible] Importance of Lake Commerce and the Subject of Lake Defences.

Telegraphic Communication with Fortress Monroe Again.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of the President continues to be the prominent topic in all circles here to-day. Excepting a few extremists on both sides, all unite in bestowing praise of the wisdom and foresight of the Chief Magistrate. Gen. HUNTER will not be recalled, the President considering that, with this unequivocal condemnation of HUNTER's action, and a complete revocation thereof, the public interest has been sufficiently vindicated and regarded. Those who best know Gen. HUNTER do not expect his resignation, though it is urged that the sudden thwarting of his pet scheme of carrying on the war will induce him to return home at once. Another statement made, on authority deemed reliable, is that the President has sent for Gen. HUNTER, with a view to a personal conference.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. EDWARD STANLEY is on the eve of departure for North Carolina. He to-day received his commission as Military Governor of that State. He is invested with the powers, duties and functions of that station, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President or until the loyal inhabitants shall organize a State Government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. His powers are exactly similar to those with which Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is invested.

THE LAKE DEFENCES AND LAKE COMMERCE.

The subject of lake defences and lake commerce was very forcibly and fully presented, this morning, at a meeting of the New-York delegation in Congress, by the Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, who appeared in behalf of the State. The principal topics discussed were the present undefended condition of the Lakes, and the great extent and rapid growth of the commerce on their waters. Also, the vital importance of the cereal products, of the States surrounding the Lakes in furnishing the elements of foreign commerce, and, consequently, in lessening the amount of duties on imports to be received in exchange. Striking comparisons were made between our agricultural products as elements of commerce, and the exports of other agricultural countries, especially those on the Baltic and Black Seas, with an interesting exhibit of the steadily increasing demand in the markets of Great Britain. The two cardinal measures growing out of these discussions, and which must occupy the attention of Congress, will be the opening of adequate channels from the eastern and western extremities of the lakes. The first to be effected by enlarging the locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, and the other by the enlargement of the canal from Chicago to the Illinois River. It is hoped that these two great measures may be treated as integral portions of our harmonious system extending from the Hudson to the Mississippi, permitting the passage throughout the line of mail-clad vessels sufficient to the defence of these great internal but truly National waters. Mr. RUGGLES, on the invitation of the Representatives from the Lake States, will address them at a meeting to be held for that purpose at the Capitol to-morrow morning.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

A delegation of New-York merchants is here urging Congress to pass a Bankrupt law. Since the summary disposal of Mr. CONKLING's bill in the House, whereby action upon it was postponed to December next, the friends of the measure have been somewhat discouraged. They now hope, however, to secure the attention of Congress, and the delegation referred to will place in the hands of members of the House a draft of a bill, which they think even more complete than that of Mr. CONKLING, which was prepared with much care, and after consultation with the legislation of the principal European States upon the subject. Letters from various parts of the country intimate a desire for the early passage of an efficient law.

THE CASE OF MAJOR WILLIAMS.

The announcement of the arrest and confinement of Major LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, on a charge of holding treasonable intercourse with the rebels menacing Gen. McCLELLAN's army, creates little surprise in Washington. Major WILLIAMS is known here as an officer whose loyalty has frequently been questioned. His brother, while an aid to Gen. SCOTT, is known to have lived at Arlington House, and daily informed Gen. LEE of all movements at the War Department. When Gen. LEE joined the rebel army, this fellow went with him, and he is believed still to be in the Confederate service, and to have married a daughter of LEE. Major WILLIAMS was an aide, with rank of Lieutenant, to ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON while in Utah, and subsequently a Captain upon the staff of McCLELLAN. When the Sixth Cavalry was organized, he by some means procured the position of Major, to the great indignation, it is said, of Gen. HUNTER, the Colonel of the regiment. His exquisite dress and foppish manners excited the disgust of sensible visitors at Willard's during the entire Winter, and his boasted conquests among the ladies provoked the laughter of the town, albeit he moved in the best circles. He has always managed until the present campaign of McCLELLAN's to avoid active service or perform only staff duty.

THE CHESAPEAKE TELEGRAPH CABLE LAID.

The telegraph cable was successfully laid yesterday, across Chesapeake Bay, from Cherrystone to Back River, in Virginia, and the War Department is now in telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe and Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters. The cable, twenty-five miles in length, is heavily armored with sixteen stout iron wires, arranged longitudinally, like the staves of a barrel, around the insulating coat and conductor, and protecting them from all strain by any force short of what would be required to break the covering wires, the aggregate strength of which equals that of a ship's chain cable. The longitudinal wires are hooped by a still heavier wire, wound spirally around them, which binds them together, so that they form a strong but flexible tube of iron that effectually protects the conductor and the insulating coat. This is deemed a great improvement over the English system of spiral wire armor which was used in the Atlantic cables, and tended so strongly and incorrigibly to twist and kink. At the time of laying the first temporary cable, there was no heavy cable in this country, or machinery for its expeditious manufacture. The experiment was made with such cable as could be extemporized at the moment, and which was constructed like the English cable, 370 miles in length, laid in the Black Sea, between Varna and Balaklava during the Crimean war, and which worked so admirably for several months. The temporary cable worked successfully, and most opportunely to relieve the public mind on the memorable Sunday of the battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, but in a few days was dragged away by anchors, or otherwise broken—an accident not likely to happen to a cable of such immense strength as the new one. The present cable [illegible] orders of Col. ANSON STAGER [illegible] United States [illegible] under the supervision of [illegible] Superintendent [illegible] construction [illegible] the cable, and [illegible] it will overcome some of the greatest difficulties experienced in laying the Atlantic cable. Col. STAGER deserves and will receive the thanks of the public for the science, ingenuity, ready resource and untiring energy displayed by him in the construction and management, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, of the United States Military Telegraph, a machine whose vastness and the important part which it plays in the conduct of the war, few can realize.

RETURNED FROM NORFOLK.

Senators MORRILL and LANE, and Representatives [illegible] and ROSCOE CONKLING, with their ladies, returned from Norfolk and Portsmouth this morning. They represent the [illegible] the occupancy of our troops. There is as yet no evidence of Union feeling. Passing one of the old mansions, Mr. CONKLING saw a prim Quakeress at the window, who, at his approach, piously exclaimed, "Damn the Yankees." The best houses in Norfolk are occupied by the Foreign Consuls, who live in much apparent comfort.

TROOPS PAID OFF.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Regiments, whose twelve months' term of service expired on the 8th inst., were paid off to-day. A dispatch has been received at the War Department from Mr. HOLLOWAY, Gov. MORTON's Secretary, requesting that one regiment be reorganized out of the two, as the majority of the men are eager to be retained in the service.

THE CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

The bids for arms have not yet been arranged by the Ordnance Department, and the awards cannot be made for several days. The bids are numerous, and with the united clerical force at command, it is not possible that the anxiety of bidders can be immediately relieved.

DISCHARGES FROM THE ARMY.

The increased sickness in the army rendering necessary the granting of a large number of discharges daily, will probably oblige the issuing of an order to Governors of States permitting more recruiting. It is understood that in several States there are a number of incomplete regiments, which, if filled up and brought into the field, would form an effective force. These will probably be ordered without delay to relieve the force now protecting this city and Maryland. The regiments decreased by the casualties of war, will also be permitted to recruit up to their original standard.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

The recent arrival of National prisoners released from Richmond, on parole, and quartered here at the "Soldiers' Rest," are still in total darkness as to what our Government intends to do with them—whether to pay them off and send them home, or keep them till exchanged and take them into service again; or *when* anything will be done. Such suspense is little better than their former imprisonment.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

Information was received here to-night, that the *Daniel Webster* left Yorktown to-night, under direction of the Sanitary Commission, for Boston, with 200 sick soldiers, fully equipped with surgeons, nurses and hospital supplies.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. JAMES L. LARDNER, of the *Susquehannah*, has been ordered to the *San Jacinto*, and to proceed to the Gulf to relieve Flag-Officer McKEAN of the Eastern squadron. The *Niagara* will come North for repairs.

Capt. ROBERT RITCHIE has been ordered to take charge of the property at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

EDWARD MOSES, of Portsmouth, N. H., has been appointed Acting-Master, and ordered to Baltimore to command the United States bark *Fernandina*.

JAMES B. HENDERSON, of Baltimore, has been appointed Acting Master and ordered to the same vessel.

J. R. LEE, of Commodore DUPONT's squadron, has been promoted to Acting Master on board the steamer *Wyandotte*.

Commander R. B. HITCHCOCK has been ordered to report to Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH for the command of the *Susquehannah*.

Lieut. W. E. HOPKINS has been ordered to the Philadelphia rendezvous.

Lieut. T. H. EASTMAN has been ordered to the United States steamer *Keystone State*, to relieve Lieut. GAMBLE.

Lieut. BUSHROD TAYLOR has been ordered to the United States steamer *Cimerone*, at Bordentown, N.J.

FROM SAVANNAH.

An army officer, just arrived here from Port Royal, denies the published statement that at the last accounts our pickets were within four miles of Savannah.

NEGROES AND THE MAILS.

Senator SUMNER's bill removing the disability of negroes for carrying the mails, which passed the Senate by a large majority, appeared in the House this morning. The Post-Office Committee reporting adversely upon it, after a lively discussion action upon it was deferred for the present.

NO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

No Executive session of the Senate was held today. The Senate Committee have been unable to agree upon the confirmation of ISAAC NEWTON as Chief of the new Agricultural Bureau, and his confirmation by the Senate is considered very doubtful. He is said to be entirely devoid of the qualifications necessary for so important a position. This appointment created some surprise.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW THE RUMOR OF THE REPULSE OF OUR GUNBOATS BELOW RICHMOND AFFECTS THE PUBLIC—GEN. HUNTER AND HIS EMANCIPATION ORDER—THE HERALD AND SENATOR LANE, OF KANSAS—THE STATE TREASURER OF MISSOURI AND COL. JENNISON, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening, May 18, 1862.

The tone for the day was given us this morning by the dispatch announcing the repulse of our gunboats from Fort Darling. The terms of the dispatch are probably needlessly alarming, as the document itself is unsatisfactory in details. It has impressed the public with a feeling of apprehension; they cannot understand how it happened that our iron-clads—the *Monitor* included—are repulsed by a fortification of which nobody ever before heard. If it had said—what will probably prove to be the fact—that our fleet was stopped by obstructions in the river, and that the killed and wounded were victims to the unfortunate explosion of the gun on the *Naugatuck*, we could have gone to our devotions with spirits undepressed.

The emancipation order of Gen. HUNTER provoked a good deal of comment. The general expression is against it, in one shape or another—the Pro-Slavery Unionists denouncing it with considerable severity; the Anti-Slavery men regretting that it should have undertaken to do more than it can accomplish. The action of the President is claimed to be known in advance by both parties; the one insisting that he will at once remove Gen. HUNTER from his command, and the other denying that he will in any way interfere. A Cabinet Minister said, to-day, in positive terms, that he would be recalled. There are grave reasons why so extreme a course should not be adopted; while on the other hand, it is impossible that the President should fail to rectify the error. That Gen. HUNTER has exceeded his powers, no one can reasonably deny; the readers of the TIMES have had an admirable exposition of the case in the editorial of Friday. Had he confined the effect of his order to that part of South Carolina within his lines, I think the voice of the whole people would have sustained him; for the most Pro-Slavery of loyal men are willing that South Carolina should be dealt with in the most summary and exemplary manner. In limiting the scope of his action to the territory embraced within his lines, he would have attempted no more than he could execute; and, what is a consideration of vast practical importance, he would have assumed to free no slaves but such as he was able to protect and employ.

To make a change in the head of the Department, will operate injuriously. Gen. HUNTER has now become thoroughly acquainted with his field; he has [illegible] with all the [illegible] He has made [illegible] arrangements for the health and safety of his troops during the hot season, which is fast coming upon them. He has the confidence and affection of his command, although it is mainly composed of men of Pro-Slavery antecedents. A successor may not unite these advantages, with the military experience and skill which Gen. HUNTER is conceded to possess. Hence, I trust that the President may feel it his duty, in this case, to follow the course he adopted under similar circumstances in Missouri, and leave Gen. HUNTER in command of the Department of the South, while he effects such a modification of his general order as will make it legal, practical, and in consonance with the sentiment of the country.

Capt. ELY, chief of Gen. BENHAM's Staff, is just in from Port Royal, and reports that the army is eager for an advance on Charleston. He brings no news of special interest.

A dispatch in Friday's *Herald* does great wrong to Senator LANE of Kansas. In the slang phrases appropriate to that journal, it alluded to his proposed expedition of last winter, and affects to pronounce on him the judgment of the party to which he belongs. Since his return from Kansas, Gen. LANE has confined himself strictly to the duties of his office; he has sought no notice from the public, and has not obtruded his political views upon the country. Yet no member of the Senate has been more indefatigable in business; and none has probably accomplished more for his State or the country at large. Why a newspaper should go voluntarily out of its way to attack a public man who is entirely unobtrusive and devoted to his own official duties—not even having made a speech since resuming his seat—is a question to which fair minded men can coceive no creditable answer.

We have a pamphlet war between the State Treasurer of Missouri, G. C. BINGHAM, and Col. JENNISON, the Jayhawker. Mr. BINGHAM's pamphlet, which abounds in severe charges, was sent here to each member of Congress, and Col. JENNISON has given it a pamphlet answer, and circulated it in the same way. So far as I can judge from looking over both documents, and from some previous knowledge of the facts, Col. JENNISON has the best of the dispute. It is significant, too, that the Kansas men here are all on his side. JENNISON is a man of quick impulses, as well as prompt and active; and it would be strange if he had not made some mistakes. But it is a fact that he crushed out the rebel lion in Western Missouri, at a time when not to have crushed it would have been a serious evil to the National cause, and would have subjected Kansas to ruinous raids from the straggling guerrillas of HAYES and others. It is also a fact, that amidst all the charges made against him, none have been proved of a criminal character. He may have been afflicted with a blindness in distinguishing between the negroes of rebels and those claimed by *Conditional Unionists*. If so, it is a disease that every day of the rebellion aggravates among loyal men.

By the way Congress works I anticipate an early adjournment. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

Messrs. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) and KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions from merchants of New-York for a general Bankrupt act.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented petitions for an efficient Confiscation act.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Oregon, (STARK.)

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill.

The bill was taken up by Yeas, 23; Nays, 15, but before the reading was finished the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) proceeded to speak at length upon it. He said the hope of a restoration of the Union had greatly decreased from any measures proposed by Congress, though he had some hopes of the brave men who had left their homes to fight the nation's battle.

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to review the course toward this country. He referred to the ill success of raising cotton in other countries, and to the intense hate of the Cotton States toward the Government, but which might be overcome by proper measures, and the preservation of the Constitution in all its integrity. He should oppose every attempt to impair the Constitution from any quarter or under any pretext. He replied at some length to the Senator from Massachusetts, (WILSON,) after having spoken three hours and over.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to adjourn.

Disagreed to—Yeas 17, Nays 18.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to postpone the bill to-morrow, to allow his colleague to finish his speech. He thought it very unusual to refuse such a request.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said it was very unusual at this period of the session, on a bill which had been discussed so much, for the Senator to make a speech on the general principles hours in length, and ask for more time.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said if the sole purpose of the haste on this bill was to get at the Tax bill, he was in no hurry, for he thought other things more important than to hurry to tax our people. Before we proceed to tax our people heavily, he wanted some policy of Government settled; so that the people may know it. He as the representative of a sovereign State, wanted to know what the policy of the Government was going to be.

After further discussion by Messrs. TRUMBULL, CLARK, FESSENDEN and WADE—

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to amend Mr. POWELL's motion so as to postpone the bill for one week. He said he was opposed to the bill, and wanted to postpone till he could get the bill from the House.

After a discussion, Mr. CHANDLER withdrew his motion, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) reported, from the Post-office Committee, a bill to establish certain post-routes. It declares the bridge partly constructed across the Ohio River, at Steubenville, Ohio, abutting on the Virginia shore, to be a lawful structure, a public highway, and establishes a post-route for the purpose of transmitting the mails; and that the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Halliday Cave Railroad Company, or either of them, are authorized to have, maintain and operate said bridge when completed. Draws are to be provided for the passage of boats.

Mr. BLAKE said the bridge would not materially interfere with the navigation of the Ohio River.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Opp.,) presented four petitions from the principal importers of New-York for the extension of time to three years within which goods can remain in bond.

Mr. DELANO, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked, but failed to receive consent, to introduce a resolution providing for a Delegate to Congress to represent the District of Columbia.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill providing that no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from carrying the mails, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. COLFAX said that not a single person, of any color, from any State, had ever petitioned for this repeal. No Postmaster-General had ever recommended it—no public opinion demanded it. It would not only allow negroes to be mail contractors, and therefore officers of the Government, but Indians and Chinese also. It would impair the security of the mails, for in some States blacks, Indians and Chinese are not allowed to testify against whites, and, if robbed while in their hands, we could not procure legal testimony, as now, of the mail carriers against the robbers. It would also allow slaveholding contractors to use their slaves as mail carriers for them, instead of free white, whom they are now compelled to employ, and money would thus be paid out of our Post-office Treasury for the labor of slaves, which is now impossible, and, as this bill could not, even indirectly, aid in crushing out this rebellion, which he thought the main duty of Congress, or crippling the power which sustains this treason, a large majority of the Post-office Committee concurred with him in recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) referring to an objection stated by Mr. COLFAX, inquired, by way of answer, whether the latter supposed mail depredators were tried in State or United States Courts, and whether he and himself did not assist in making the laws.

Mr. COLFAX replied that, not being a lawyer, he could not fully understand the matter; but he understood that in such cases, the National Court was governed by the laws of the State in which the trial took place.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) approved of the decision of the Committee. He had been informed that this bill had been introduced into the Senate to remove the disability of two distinguished men. If negroes were to be made mail-carriers, we had better carry out the whole programme—in addition to making them soldiers and sailors, we had better throw open the doors here, and admit them as members of Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. COLFAX explained the reasons for the Committee's action.

Before disposing of the question, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Confiscation bills.

Mr. ELIOT maintained the justice of these measures, and answered the Constitutional objections to them.

Mr. CONKLING moved to lay the bill upon the table, but the hour fixed for the consideration of the Confiscation bill having arrived, the vote goes over until to-morrow.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) Chairman of the Select Committee, who reported the Confiscation bills, said that the war originated in the rebel States, and is carried on by the rebel citizens against this Government. [illegible] war. Appropriate legislation [illegible] the property [illegible] Congress may make the property of rebels aid in paying the expenses [illegible] The [illegible] by rebels are used in carrying on the war, and their [illegible] are made to toll that [illegible] war. Depriving them of these, the war [illegible] The rebels owe three hundred millions of dollars. Every dollar of that debt has been confiscated by their Government; repudiated by rebel debtors to whose honor the constituents of gentlemen trusted. He repeated, that as land and slaves are being used by the traitors as warlike instruments, they should be confiscated, as the pending bill proposed. These were as much enemy's property as if they owed allegiance to a foreign Power. Mr. ELIOT supported his remarks by legal arguments.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) argued the Constitutional question, remarking that rebellion usually succeeds in despotic countries, because the masses are against one. With us success in rebellion is morally, politically, and physically impossible, because it is the few against the many to destroy the Government of the whole. It was in this view that he held that although the Constitution was the same in peace as in war, yet its slumbering power could be awakened in time of danger, competent for every emergency. As to the policy of confiscation, he was willing to say to those who had undertaken to destroy the best Government on earth: "I forgive you: sin no more." But he was not willing to spend the whole stock of his charity on those who are robbing and murdering his constituents. He was not willing to say, you shall be freed from your hellish deeds. He asked Congress to do nothing in the way of revenge. But he did demand security for the future. If the Government has not strength and courage to punish crime against its own authority, and stand by the men who have nobly stood by it, it is unworthy the allegiance of a brave people. Ten loyal men are entitled to more consideration than a million traitors. So far from the Confiscation bills being mischievous, it was the only means by which loyal men can be protected. It was his strong conviction, that if Congress, when they met here last July, had passed such a measure, much distress might have been avoided. In conclusion, he related that recently a band of desperadoes came to the house of his only brother in Missouri, and after conveying him to a swamp, forced him to subscribe to an obligation not to take part against the Confederate States. This he did to save his life, but on his way home they tried to murder him; and these are the men who are claimed to be objects of mercy!

Mr. RIDDLE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) discussed the general question of the rebellion. He would punish traitors, strip them of all their property, and preclude them forever from holding offices of emolument and honor under this Government. Strike down Slavery, and you will strike down the possibility of insurrection.

Mr. WINDOM, of Virginia (Union,) had no patience with those who were ever ready to plead for murderers and traitors, and who never uttered a word in condemnation of their crimes. It would be difficult to convince loyal people that they should pay the expenses of the war, while the arch-traitors who are responsible for it, should escape the burdens. The rebels should at once be stripped of their real and personal property for the use of the Government. We should have indemnity for the past, and security for the future. He regarded this measure of confiscation as calculated to cripple the resources of the rebels, and put an end to the war. Pass this bill, and it would encourage loyal men, and frustrate traitors. He favored the employment of negroes as soldiers in sickly localities while the whites pursue the enemy in healthy regions.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Opp.,) obtained the floor.

Adjourned.

Rogers & Raymond,

In offering their new and fashionable Spring and Summer stock of Business and Dress

CLOTHING,

Have determined to meet the present

EXIGENCIES OF THE TIMES

BY A

CORRESPONDING REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The assortment of Novelties in Spring Overcoats, Business Suits, Traveling Suits, &c., &c., is unparalleled. Only one price asked or taken for any article.

Stores Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,

No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Good News!! Good News!!!

NEW-YORK WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

ALL RUSHING TO WHITE'S,

(THE FAMOUS HATTER,) to get

HIS SPLENDID NEW STYLE,

"THE McCLELLAN HAT," JUST OUT.

What is true of the General, may also be said of THE HAT.

'Tis the BEST to be found,

Tho' you search all around—

So do not delay, nor go out of your way,

'Tis only to be had at 216 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Notice to Stockholders.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY hereby give notice that, (in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed April 19, 1862,) they will, on the 1st day of June next, pay to the holders of the "subscribers'" or cash capital stock of said company, the par value of said stock paid up, with interest to that date, on the surrender of the certificates for said stock, and that from and after said 1st day of June, interest on said stock will cease. By order. CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1862.

Bridgewater Paint—For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded cornices, iron and silica, durable and cheap.

Dépôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others, either for family or manufacturing use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye 50c., Black or Brown.—Best in use. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, in every style, to suit the Person, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Covering for the Feet.—Boots and shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

BROWER—TOWAR.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, May 20, at Grace Church, by Rev. F. C. Putnam, JOHN V. BROWER, Jr., to LAURA LOUISE, daughter of the late Jonas S. Towar.

GRIFFY—BUTLER.—On Monday evening, May 19, by Rev. William H. Johnson, JOHN W. GRIFFY to CORNELIA BUTLER, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE—ADAMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, at the Church of St. John Evangelist, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, Mr. H. CLAY PRICE and Miss MAGGIE ADAMS, all of this City.

DIED.

BUCKHURST.—On Monday, May 19, CATHARINE BUCKHURST, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charlotte Scott, on 126th-st., near 5th-av., this (Wednesday) morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

BELL.—In West Farms, Westchester County, on Tuesday, May 20, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of John T. Bell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 21st inst., at her late residence. The body will be taken to Fairmount Cemetery, N. J., on Friday, for interment.

COVERT.—In Maspeth, L. I., on Monday, May 19, THOMAS COVERT, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HASELTON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, May 19, CHARLES HASELTON, of the firm of Read, Haselton & Co., aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) from his late residence, No. 93 Greene-st.

JORDAN.—In Astoria, on Monday, May 19, at the residence [illegible]

[illegible]

LUDLOW.—In this City, on Monday evening, May 19, CATHARINE S., daughter of the late Ezra Ludlow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from her late residence, No. 39 Amity-place.

LAW.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 20, FRANK, youngest child of Henry W. and Adeline F. Law, aged 17 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 Carroll-park, Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 19, ADELAIDE, daughter of Joseph and Hester E. Platt, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 176 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock.

RIKER.—On Sunday, May 18, at the Adams House, Baltimore General Hospital, from a wound received at the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., WM. H. RIKER, of the Fourth Battery, N. Y. S. V., aged 21 years, 4 months and [illegible] days.

He will be buried from the residence of his father, Henry D. Riker, No. 69 Portland-av., Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock this day, (Wednesday.) The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

UGLOW.—On Tuesday, May 20, JENNIE BERTINE, infant daughter of James and Kate L. Uglow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. S. Rowe, No. 456 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Wednesday,) the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN DUSEN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 20, JULIA PIERPONT, wife of Daniel Van Dusen, of this City, youngest daughter of the late Moses Hatch, of Danbury, Conn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 West 20th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock.

WHITTEMORE.—At Ship Island, Saturday, April 26, MINGUS, youngest son of John Whittemore, in the 23d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 237.—May 20, 1862.

77, 32, 48, 56, 27, 14, 13, 78, 55, 30, 24, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 238.—May 20, 1862.

64, 35, 24, 4, 66, 19, 61, 13, 8, 36, 18, 38.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 185.—May 20, 1862.

75, 17, 21, 47, 63, 45, 31, 14, 46, 56, 18, 32.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 230.—May 20, 1862.

37, 36, 54, 62, 59, 72, 21, 69, 22, 67, 15, 74.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government.—Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,

Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.

REMOVAL.

THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE HOUSE FURNISHING STORES, Have removed to the White Marble Building, No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.

Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.

ALEXANDER DELMAR,

No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

RELIEF FOR TROY.

The undersigned Committee to receive donations of dry goods, and also to collect subscriptions for the sufferers by the late fire, request that they be made to either of the Committee, or to J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank.

ALEX. T. STEWART, Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.

JOHN J. PHELPS, No. 340 Broadway.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 360 Broadway.

ROBT. L. STUART, Chambers-st., cor. Greenwich.

WILSON G. HUNT, No. 30 Park-place.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT

Is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS

With the most healing and penetrating vegetable oil, camphor, &c. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS

That flesh is heir to, it is without equal. RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, Pains on the Side and Breast, Sore Throat, &c., yield to a few applications.

For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

A meeting of the Sons of Rhode Island, residing in this City and vicinity, will be held at the Astor House on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Association, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting held March 29. Per order of the Committee, JOHN H. ORMSBEE, Chairman.

CHARLES CONGDON, Secretary.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at

No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

Contributions in money, by GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

ICE CREAM.

Ice Cream, made with fresh Sweet Cream received from the country every day, and sent in molds to any part of the City.

Sunday Schools, Excursion Parties, etc., will be supplied at very low wholesale prices.

WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! OIL-CLOTHS, OIL-CLOTHS, OIL-CLOTHS, OIL-CLOTHS.—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, matting, &c., at very moderate prices. All goods are guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1862.—English and Foreign Patent Office. Messrs. DE FONTAINEMOREAU & GILBEE, No. 4 South-st., Finsbury, London, E. C.; No. 1 Rue de Cypiés, Brussels. Provisional protection, £6; patent in France, £10; Belgium, £5; exhibitors represented. Offices in Paris and Brussels.

NO EXCUSE FOR HAVING COLDS AND PAINS IN THE LIMBS, when a 25-cent. bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will afford you immediate relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dr. TOBIAS' Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

PRINTS. PRINTS. PRINTS. PRINTS. Best styles of Merrimac, Pacific, Cocheco, Sprague, &c., &c., at McDONALD'S [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] ISSUED.

[illegible] HOLLAND.

[illegible] Published by

C. SCRIBNER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

THE BAY PATH;

A TALE OF NEW-ENGLAND COLONIAL LIFE. By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, author of "Titcomb's Letters to Young People," [illegible] Price $1 25.

"[illegible] interesting and powerfully-written [illegible] which we have ever read." [illegible]

"We have read within the last five [illegible] similar tales, but, with the exception of [illegible] remember none so good as 'The Bay Path.'"—[illegible] *Journal*.

"The chapter of the book in which the [illegible] child by Mary Parsons is so thrillingly [illegible] never been excelled by the author, and [illegible] powerful piece of writing of its class it would be hard to find in and outside of Dickens."—*Buffalo Express*.

"It is one of the best of the author's productions, [illegible] happily illustrates [illegible] *Christian* [illegible]

"As a tale, it [illegible] characters [illegible] preciation of the great [illegible] and his healthy practical philosophy."—*[illegible] Freeman*.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S WORKS.

(Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.)

I. LESSONS IN LIFE, 1 vol. 12mo, [illegible] edition.

II. LETTERS TO YOUNG PEOPLE, [illegible] edition.

[illegible]

ENGLISH BOOKS AND [illegible] FOR THE TRADE, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OR INDIVIDUALS.

DAVID G. FRANCIS, (Late C. S. Francis & Co.,) No. 506 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

Receives regularly a supply of all catalogues issued in London of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

Buyers importing through him desiring catalogues can have them mailed on receipt of postage.

Mr. FRANCIS' long experience in the trade enables him to offer his services with confidence that he will be able to afford every satisfaction to all who favor him with orders, and his terms for importing will be as low and as favorable as those of any house in the business.

The same attention given to an order for a single book as for a quantity.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 400 illustrated pages, bound in muslin. Treats in "plain English" on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases and unhappiness in marriage. Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS AND SUPPORTER

A NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE RETENTION AND RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, &c.

Call and see them. Pamphlets free.

GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all the papers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, [illegible] and RAILROAD AGENTS, and [illegible] ing to extend their trade, are [illegible] at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and [illegible] prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

85 WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR Old Stand at No. 81 TO NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON. SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. IRA PEREGO & SONS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG [illegible] NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK. THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE [illegible]

This will infallibly [illegible] those torturing, perplexing [illegible] commonly known as female [illegible] weakness, irregularities, &c., which weary [illegible] women between the ages of [illegible] for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy and refinement afford no exemption.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.*

For SIX DOLLARS, FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

We feel it a duty we owe to the public to state that the Graefenberg Uterine [illegible] is a medicine [illegible] for complaints [illegible] Female [illegible] We have used your [illegible] Medicine, and have been greatly benefited [illegible] so much so, that were the price double, we would [illegible] To the [illegible] our sex who are [illegible] from weakness, we would recommend the [illegible] sure panacea. It gives strength to the system [illegible] each of the organs of the body to perform [illegible] appropriate functions.

[illegible] W. CARTER.

[illegible]

[illegible] C. [illegible]

MEDINA, Ohio, March [illegible]

The above [illegible] acquainted with, and [illegible] lived in Medina [illegible] been so badly afflicted [illegible] able to stand upon [illegible] bottles of [illegible] entirely cured her of [illegible] great benefit from [illegible] the ladies of this [illegible] the many complaints [illegible]

JOHN. WEEKS,

Editor Canfield (O.) *Herald*.

Address all orders to [illegible] F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

Dr. BRIDGE pledges his word for the truth of the above, and to induce [illegible] him where he is not known, he is permitted [illegible] to refer, to HORACE GREELEY, *of the New-York Tribune*. Prof. A. P. [illegible] *of Harvard University, Mass.* Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York*.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned Prize Commissioners, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A portion of the cargo of the prize Stephen Hart, consisting in part of

[illegible] British rifled muskets.

[illegible] British smoothbore muskets.

[illegible] British Brunswick rifles.

[illegible] cavalry sabres.

[illegible] army blankets.

[illegible] army cloth.

[illegible] stockings (about 13,000 pairs.)

[illegible] water-proof covers, for mess-tins, and a variety of materials for military clothing, cloth, buttons and military materials generally.

[illegible]

[illegible] OWEN,

HENRY H. ELLIOTT,

United States Prize Commissioners.

THE ORIGINAL PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

FOR DESTROYING ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, MOSQUITOES, &c.

This is a vegetable production from Persia, and will be found a most effectual destroyer of the above-mentioned and other insects. It is not poisonous, and can be used with perfect safety.

Woolens and furs, when put away for the Summer, are effectually protected from [illegible]

In bottles at [illegible]

Sold by [illegible]

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS. [illegible] [illegible] gentleman's vest-chains $1, [illegible] and $5 each, and all other [illegible] at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 [illegible] below Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,

Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,

Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

AN IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' SALE of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES and SHAWLETS In Cloth, Silk, and other desirable fabrics, For the next sixty days, at No. 477 Broadway.

In consequence of the present unsettled state of the wholesale trade the subscribers have determined on disposing of the balance of their stock for the next sixty days at reduced prices. J. & J. HOMES & LE BATARD.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

Would call the attention of those about to furnish new houses, to their large and finely assorted stock of housekeeping linen goods, consisting of the best makes of Irish, Scotch and Barnsley

LINEN SHEETINGS,	NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINENS,	DOYLIES,
TABLE LINENS,	DAMASK CLOTHS,

TOWELS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c.,
all of which they have in the greatest variety, and are prepared to sell at low prices.

N. B.—Articles made up on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their large stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES
AND
SHADES,
In which they are prepared to offer every inducement to customers. Above articles made and put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING

We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, the reduction commencing on Monday, May 19. The goods are made in the BEST MANNER, and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

MARSEILLES QUILTS
AT
LOW PRICES.
We shall open on MONDAY, May 19, a large lot of superfine Marseilles quilts, which we are prepared to sell at prices much under their real value.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
FINE LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
NEW STYLES, FOR $6 and $8.
PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $6, $8, $10.
PUSHER LACE VEILS, FROM 6s.
IMITATION VEILS, FROM 3s.
THREAD BORDERED VEILS, from $[illegible].
THREAD VEILS, FROM $3 50.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $2.
EVERY VARIETY WHITE AND BLACK SILK
SLEEVE, BONNET AND CAPE LACES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED
BARBES AND COIFFURES, REAL AND IMITATION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
ALWAYS A FULL STOCK SIZES AND COLORS.
OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
RIBBONS.
ALL OUR SPRING HAT RIBBONS
ARE NOW BEING CLOSED AT A REDUCTION.
HAVING PURCHASED EARLY IN THE SEASON,
WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER
ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES
IN PLAIN RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS, ALL QUALITIES,
AT LESS THAN PRESENT WHOLESALE PRICES,
SINCE THE LAST ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF
RIBBONS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY. All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

BRAIDING, LETTERING, AND ALL KINDS of ornamental needlework executed in good style and very reasonably, at Mrs. VANTASSEL'S, 63 West 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, an active, intelligent and willing boy, 16 to 17 years old; must reside with his parents in the City, and be at the store in the morning at 7 o'clock; salary first year, $50. Apply at No. 18 Warren-st., up stairs, after 3 o'clock P. M. THOS. N. DALE & CO.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE, ONE who resides in the upper part of the City preferred; salary, $50 per year. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, A. S. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and assist in the washing. Apply at No. 48 West 11th-st., before 12 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT COOK, who thoroughly understands her business; must be willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and go in the country for the Summer. Such a one will call for two days, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 76 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN AS GARDENER, and who understands the care of horses; must come highly recommended. Apply to No. 99 Chambers-st., corner of Church, from 10 to 12 o'clock this day.

A GROOM.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH, IRISH or Scotch groom; must be a Protestant. Apply to GEORGE MURRAY, No. 33 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, who has a good knowledge of the domestic and fancy dry goods business. No other need apply. Best of reference required. Call at No. 265 Grand-st.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO MAKE ice-cream, jellies, &c., and attend to orders, at the ice-cream saloon, No. 171 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS GENERAL upholsterers. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts. Apply at Reade-st. door.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE METAL business; must be a good bookkeeper. Address Box No. 4,544 Post-office.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN ACCUSTOMED to the use of carpenters' tools. Apply at No. 231 West 26th-st.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER WANTED.—ON new and footed boots, at JAMES LAKE'S shoe store Fort Hamilton, L. I.

ADAMS' PRESS FEEDERS WANTED, at No. 50 Greene-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO do family washing, or go out by the day to wash or do housework; best City reference given. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, at 197 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small private family; can do good plain cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has always lived in the best of private boarding-houses; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at 103 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, fluting, or chambermaid and waitress in a small respectable family; is fond of children; is a good plain sewer; would like the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 69 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent person, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; or would go as laundress; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; can give six years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good City reference from where she has lived 4½ years; no objection to the country. Call till suited at No. 67 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 27th-st., second floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the general housework of a small, private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 86 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a girl 17 years old, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to mind children; would take the entire charge of a baby; the best of City reference from her last place; would go to the country. Call for two days at No. 529 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing or plain sewing; prefers the country; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 70 North Moore-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 52 West 21st-st., at the house of her present employer, to whom she refers. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and to assist in the fine washing; or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at 488 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 123 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; best City references. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., back room, second pair of stairs up.

AS CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to take care of a house for the Summer; is willing to go in the country; has the best City reference. Call at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 2.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman (Scotch) a situation as chambermaid or nurse; has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, or would do the chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 370 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A nice, tidy girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the fine washing; is a good plain sewer; or would do housework in a small family; none but respectable families need apply; can be seen for two days, at No. 228 Sullivan-st., in the rear, second floor, near Amity-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has good City references; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer months. Call, for two days, at No. 288 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is willing to go with a family in the country for the Summer; the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would like to go in the country; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 33d-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she would assist with the washing and ironing; she has excellent City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a highly respectable young woman; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted, by a highly respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a place up town preferred. Best City reference. Call at No. 431 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objections to either city or country; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 East 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or as nurse and chambermaid. Has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 177 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant German girl, well recommended, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A COMpetent person, who thoroughly understands her business in all branches; who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a kitchen; any private gentleman's family that wants such may apply to advertiser; the advertiser can satisfy with City reference. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook and assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; has no objection going a short distance in the country; best of reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A good cook and baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, by a very competent girl, who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No 69 6th-av., in the millinery, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, baking and preserving; has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a family; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 31 12th-st., near 5th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUation as cook in a private family; understands the business in all its branches; is a good baker of bread, pastry and cake; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 35th-st., second door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry and game; desserts of all kinds; dairy, if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as an experienced cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 55 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as competent cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would have no objection to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 73 20th-st., below the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, A Protestant, wishes to obtain a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 226 7th-av., over corner of 26th-st.; private entrance in 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; wishes a permanent situation in the country; has five years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; also, a girl to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Has best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 296 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as first-rate cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 398 7th-av., one door from 35th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; no other need apply; has no objection to assist in the washing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 111 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can see to a dairy if required. Call at No. 3 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats and game, and all kinds of desserts. Inquire for two days at No. 112 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., in variety store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; has the best City references. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with good City reference from last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply at 124 3d-av., shoe-store, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; or will take care of a house for the Summer; has the best references. Call at No. 91 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as good cook; understands taking charge of milk and butter, and baking. Wishes to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner New-Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED French woman, a situation as cook; she understands all kinds of soups, jellies, pastry, desserts, &c.; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 5 Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st., front room, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing and ironing, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young women, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; have 5 years' reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy, capable girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is careful and economical; has the best of City recommendations. Can be seen for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with a reference of five years, desires a situation with a family going to Newport; is an excellent cook; can wash and iron neatly; has also been in the capacity of nurse. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Inquire for Mary Ann.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family—one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has five years of the best City reference—the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has three years good City reference; both will be found willing and obliging; have no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook or chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 126 East 16th-st., second floor, for two days.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation; is a good cook, baker, &c., and an excellent butter-maker; not afraid of work; can be highly recommended. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDdle-aged woman, with her daughter, aged 12 years, wants a place in the country as cook or housekeeper; the best of references given as to capabilities and honesty. Inquire at No. 123 1st-st., second floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with four years' City reference from her last employer, a situation as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands doing up linens in style; is a good baker. Also, her cousin, as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth; washes for a lady and child; wages $7 and $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; makes butter; wages $8 to $9; city or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—A COOK AND first-class waiter girl want situations in a private family; the cook is willing to assist with the washing; will go a short distance in the country; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation for a very respectable, middle-aged Scotch woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; will be found a steady, reliable servant, and has excellent recommendations; would not object to the country. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, and will do general housework; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor; has no objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A well-recommended, smart and tidy girl desires a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; knows her business in all its branches, and is willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN active young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 73 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an elegant washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good, plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, by a respectable Protestant woman; the very best of City reference given. Apply at No. 146 East 33d-st., for two days.

AS GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as above in a private family; is a good servant, and refers to the last family she lived with. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock, corner of Nevens and Bergen sts., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER.—A young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as a competent dressmaker and milliner; understands all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 10 Stuyvesant-st., near 3d-av. None but first-class families need apply.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman is desirous of obtaining the care of a house in the City while the family are out in the country or traveling; can produce the best reference; will keep the house and furniture in good order. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Inquire for Mrs. McCORMICK.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family; the best of references given. Call for two days at No. 161 Grand-st., for Mrs. SEELY.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable widow, as housekeeper or nurse and seamstress; can take care of a child from its birth; no objection to travel; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation for a smart, capable girl, who thoroughly understands all kinds of general housework; is a nice plain cook, and a first-class washer and ironer, obliging and quick, and highly recommended from her last place; would go in the country. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 276 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Call at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn; can be seen for two days.

AS LADY'S COMPANION OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a lady of refinement, who speaks French and English, a situation as lady's companion or seamstress; no objection to the country or to travel; best of references given and required. Address Miss MONTI, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation to wait on a lady and sew, or to take care of children and sew. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair dressing in the best manner; no objection to travel; is very willing and obliging; the very best city reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., third story.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; she is a most excellent washer and ironer, or would do the chamberwork and washing of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 352 6th-av., near 22d-st. Ring at the private door, next the milliner's.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as laundress; understands laundry work in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable laundress, the washing of a few families; has had many years' experience; has the best of City reference for gentlemen's linen, French fluting and all kinds of fine washing. Call at No. 147 East 85th-st., Yorkville, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A FAITHFUL WOMAN wants a situation as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do up fine muslins and French fluting, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class laundress, in a private family; she perfectly understands French fluting in the neatest manner, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 West 24th-st., 3d floor, back room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as laundress; can do up fine muslins or would be willing to assist in chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at No. 271 3d-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as professed laundress, or would do chamberwork; has lived in the best families; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a very competent and trustworthy person, who has lived nine years in her last place; or would go as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer; can give the best City reference if required. Call at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at No. 12 East 5th-st., three doors from the Bowery. Wages $8 per month.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS nurse, by a middle-aged woman; is well accustomed to the care of children, and is a good seamstress, and has excellent City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 64 Varick-st., near Canal.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes a situation as nurse; understands her duties perfectly; has the best references. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation as children's nurse, and to assist in plain sewing or light chamberwork; good reference. Apply for two days, at No. 422 West 16th-st., first floor. No objection to the country.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Welsh girl, a situation as children's nurse and sewer or chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's, 231 West 22d-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable and competent English woman, a situation as nurse; is a very good seamstress; is willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity her services may be required; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wishes a child to wet nurse; the best of reference will be given. Apply in basement at No. 212 West 26th-st., New-York.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young Protestant girl to take care of children and do sewing or chamberwork; no objections to the country; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by an experienced nurse, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing, and is willing to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Has City reference.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; has four years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 29th-st., near 3d-av., 1st floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing or embroidery; or will take a place to do general housework in the country, for three or four in family; good reference. Call at No. 11 6th-st., first floor, front room, for 3 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by an experienced woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, take charge of a baby from its birth; would assist with the chamberwork; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 69 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUation wanted by a young girl as nurse and plain sewer, or help with chamberwork; is willing to go to any part of the country, or would travel with a lady as nurse; can give five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., near 5th-av., one flight of stairs, front room. Call from 10 till 4.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to take care of growing children; is a good seamstress; would assist in anything required; if not permanently engaged, would go by the week; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Call at No. 216 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse, and to do sewing; has good reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at 394 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has good City references. Call at 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation to take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMStress wants a situation; she is a good dressmaker; makes children's clothes and does all kinds of family sewing neatly; would make herself obliging in a permanent situation. Apply to her present employer's the remainder of this week, at No. 94 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork, or would be willing to sew by the day; has lived five months in her last place; best of testimonials can be shown, if required; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 43 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Ring the upper bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; would take care of grown-up children, or wait on a lady; best of City reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, for E. B.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as seamstress in a private family; no objections to light chamberwork or to wait on a lady; no objections to City or country. Good City reference. Call at or address No. 109 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as seamstress and do light chamberwork, or seamstress and take charge of a child; has three years best City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 4 West 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse, or to travel with a lady; best of reference. Apply at No. 124 East 35th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as competent waitress; has best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and assist with the chamberwork; no objections to go in the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 149 West 33d-st., top floor.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a neat orphan girl of 15, well recommended, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; reads and writes; quick at the needle; willing and obliging; no objection to the country, or to wait on a lady and child; wages, $3 to $4 a month. Call at No. 134 East 21st-st. Send a note two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress and chambermaid; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SERVANTS—PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, IN great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including Germans, French, Scotch, Irish and English—may be found at the CLINTON HALL EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, formerly at the Bible-house, or Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED IMMEDIATELY, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and seamstresses, housework; young girls, &c., for either City or country. Wanted, a number of neat, well recommended girls to fill situations, this day, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A FEW families' washing, to take home to her house; understands French fluting; can refer to many respectable families in the City. Apply for one week at No. 134 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS IN ALL CApacities, for City and country, with excellent references, can be furnished from the Manhattan Employment Office, No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st. A. M. SEE.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as book-keeper, by a man 27 years of age, who has had eight years' experience; would sell goods also, if necessary; the best City reference given. Address L., Station D.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, with the requisite qualifications and some experience, a position as Clerk or assistant in a hotel; first class reference will be given. Address JAMES, Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as clerk, or in any capacity in which he can be useful; has recommendations from his last employers, and is willing to work for a moderate compensation. Address D. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; has two and a half years' reference from his last place, and perfectly understands the treatment of horses in every respect; would have no objection to go as porter in a hotel or store, or in any respectable situation where he can make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery, third door from corner of Houston-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, in a private family by a German who thoroughly understands his business in the care and management of horses; can give the best City references; he has lived in first-class families in this City; no objection to the country or any watering-place. Can be seen at No. 134 West 32d-st., or address F. L.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a young man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist in gardening. Address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; understands the caring and driving of horses well, and can give three years' good reference, and come well recommended from his last place. Address C. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been employed as coachman and taking charge of horses, and who can give good references, is desirous of obtaining a situation in any position to which he is adapted; has worked on a farm. Inquire of S. B. HALLIDAY, at House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest, industrious man; is a careful, steady driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best reference; would have no objections to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, who understands his business, as coachman; is an excellent driver and an experienced groom; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call, or address J. B., at P. Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business, and has lived five years in his last place. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a person who perfectly understand his business and can take charge of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; is married; his wife can act as waitress or chambermaid, and understands the care of milk and butter. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family, by a young man who will make himself generally useful to his employer; who has the best of City and country references. Address, M. D., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock, or address a note to E. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable colored young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can produce good references from previous employers. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation in the country by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business and is attentive to his duties; the best references. Address A. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, (American,) wants a situation to take charge of some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or, would like situation in a store as light porter or boxing up goods; has been in a store two years; good City reference given. Address J. M. G., Box 192 *Times* Office.

SWISS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who understands farming and to take care of horses; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (formerly at the Bible House.)

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also, his wife as cook, or to do general housework, in a small private family, in the country; best City references. Address for two days N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Would make himself useful to his employer in any other capacity in which his services would be wanted. Address A. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A young man wants a situation; is a good vegetable gardener, and good driver and manager of horses, stock, &c.; is willing and obliging; has four years' reference. Call or address B., at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a store by a Scotchman, who is a good marker, and can give first class reference from last place. Address C. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office for three days.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as salesman, accountant, or out-door clerk, by a middle-aged man of considerable business experience, who would devote his whole time to his employer's interest. The most unexceptionable references given in regard to capacity and character. Address S. C., Box No. 1,470 Post-office.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, CAPABLE MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country or to travel. Any commands left for P. D., at No. [illegible] West 18th-st., or at the *Times* Office, Box No. 194, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Address JAMES, Union-square Post-office, No. 861 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable man, as waiter in a private family; has the best references from last employer, corner 5th-av. and 17th-st. Can be seen at No. 89 West 19th-st., basement. J. M. O.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A PROTESTANT MAN and wife want a place in a country town or village, the one as plain gardener; would care a horse, cow, or be useful round a small place; the other would do general housework for a small family, or cook, wash and iron for a family of good standing; references exchanged. Address S. S. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a man and wife, (Scotch,) without incumbrance; the man as farmer or gardener, the woman as cook; reference from last place. Address C. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS DRUGGIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a wholesale or retail drug-store, by an experienced young man, who thoroughly understands the business; first-class reference given. Address DRUGS, care of the Merchant's Clerk's Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st., Employers supplied GRATIS with help.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (WHO HAS had some years of experience in the best hospitals, sane and insane) a situation as an attendant to a gentleman of ill health. Address E. D., Box No. 197, *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May [illegible].
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June [illegible].
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER,
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.
For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class..........[illegible]
Third-class..........[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, May [illegible].
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, May [illegible].
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, June 7.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	[illegible]
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	[illegible]
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.
Price of passage in
First Cabin..........[illegible]
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin..........[illegible]
With very superior accommodations.
Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.
No berth secured until paid for.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24......SATURDAY, June 21
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........[illegible]
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, JAS. ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock. The SCOTIA will sail on the 4th of June.
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 3 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 6 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON will leave Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger trains will leave Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train will leave Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS. Trains leave at 7:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., [illegible] P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at [illegible] A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:00 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA leave foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 6¾ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:[illegible], making intermediate landings, touching at 30th street at [illegible] o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven [illegible] P. M.

SMITH'S PATENT GORES FOR CONGRESS Boots, wholesale and retail, at No. 49 Gold-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
6 ℘ CENT. TREASURY NOTES,
1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,
6 ℘ CENT BONDS,
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.
UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.
DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &C.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.
Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for [illegible] for sale.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the payment of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars. The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—IN compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Mr. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Hon. Orson Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Rev. W. Dwight, LL.D.,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Col. Col. Law School,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	John Torrey, M. D.,
J. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.	Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair,* No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the process of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have, this day, declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 24th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the [illegible] May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treas.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. O. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

$25,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Some trust funds are offered at this low rate to invite extra security, as the trustee expects to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period. Principals may address R., care of Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address T. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first class City or country property. Inquire of WM. H. ROSS or RIDLEY WATTS, at the branch office of Liverpool and London Insurance Company, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 3 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,
Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,

750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 3; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 23; repairing pier No. 20, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to

[Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
THOS. V. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN. }

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURCHASE, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Metropolitan Police, until the 5th day of June next, for the delivery of one thousand tons of coal, of two hundred and twenty-four pounds each, for the use of the Department. Specifications to be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 450 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Commencement Exercises connected with the Law School of Columbia College will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon the members of the Graduating Class. The annual prizes will be awarded by a Committee consisting of Messrs. Charles P. Kirkland, Benjamin W. Bonney, and Benjamin D. Silliman, of the New-York Bar.

The customary Address before the Alumni will be delivered by J. M. B. Dwight, Esq., of the Class of 1861, and a Valedictory Oration by Mr. Edward Carrington, of the Class of 1862.

An Address to the Graduating Class will be delivered by Alexander W. Bradford, Esq.

Members of the Bar and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAS. KING, LL. D., Pres. of Columbia College.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Gymnasiums of this city and vicinity, also the friends of the late B. Franklin Beach, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting, at the National Gymnasium, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHEVALIER, }
O. H. S. PENNELL, } Committee.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NELSON SMITH, RECEIVER, &c., vs. SAMUEL BALDWIN et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, I will expose to sale, on the 31st day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 34 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, a lot of gold and silver watches, lot of rubies, emeralds, opals, sleeve buttons, lot of Mosaic and Etruscan jewelry.

Also, the following notes:

4 notes of Wm. Owen, dated 1859 and 1860, for $156 83, $150, $220, $222 94.
3 notes of Eug. Michot, dated 13th September, 1860, at 4, 6 and 8 months, for $40, $40, $45.
1 note of Michot & Bro., dated 16th July, 1857, at 6 months, for $259.
7 notes of Morse & Voorhees, dated 1855, 1856, for $515 16, $174 35, $193, $348, $174, $515 16, $515 18.
3 notes of Wm. H. Toler, dated 27th May, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $188, $200, $200.
3 notes of C. H. Ganbert, dated 29th May, 1857, at 5, 6 and 7 months, for $541 each.
4 notes of Saml. W. Pepper, dated 14th Feb., 1859, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, for $50 each.
2 notes of James F. Pitkin, dated 6th Jan., 1859, at 1 and 3 years, for $300 and $314 90.
3 notes of P. McCaffray, dated 1st Nov., 1859, at 4, 6 and 7 months, for $58 25 each.
2 notes of Thos. Davis, dated 1st Nov., 1857, at 6 months, for $104 and $175.
2 notes of Leach & Bennett, dated 21st June, 1857, at 5 and 7 months, for $118 25 each.
1 note of F. Zersee & Co., dated 7th April, 1859, at 5 months, for $167 96.
1 note of H. S. Baldwin, dated 1st May, 1859, at 1 day, for $700.
1 note of And. J. Fuller, dated 1st Feb., 1859, at 6 months, for $245 91.
1 note of M. H. Chambers, dated 17th May, 1859, at 2 years, for $235 50.
1 note of C. H. Ganbert & Co., dated 20th May, 1857, at 6 months, for $541.
1 note of J. W. Warren, dated 20th Jan., 1860, at 4 months, for $96.
2 notes of R. Folsom, dated July and Sept., 1857, at 6 months, for $295 and $123.
2 notes of C. E. Cooke, dated 14th Jan., 1858, at 3 and 4 months, for $107 06 and $107 35.
3 notes of James Fenno dated 23d July, 1851, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $200, $200, $207.
2 notes of Franklin Roberts, dated April and May, 1858, at 9 months, for $370 11 and $364 74.
2 notes of E. T. Nichols, dated 13th Sept., 1858, at 5 and 7 months, for $1,000 each.
5 notes of W. C. Smith, dated 18th April 1857, at 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, for $266 61 each.
5 notes of Edward Gilpin, dated 1848, for $56 50, $55 25, $75, $75, and $200.
3 notes of C. A. Harvey, dated 15th May, 1856, at 6, 12 and 18 months, for $73 29 each.
2 notes of M. M. Laurence, dated 1849 and 1852, for $67 45, $53 75.
2 notes of Austin M. Ward, dated 15th Nov., 1855, at 5 and 7 months, for $213 each.
3 notes of J. Fuytel, dated 1854, for $266 85, $190 69, $190 69.
3 notes of Henry Bosworth, dated 12th March, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $399 38, $399 38, $400 34.
1 note of George W. Myers, dated 31st March, 1851, at 7 months, for $123.
1 note of Brian Newall, dated 29th July, 1853, at 4 months, for $598 50.
1 note of P. N. Gellatly, dated 4th May, 1858, due bill for $12.
1 note of A. Robertson, dated 19th Oct., 1849, at 7 mos., for $65 77.
1 note of H. C. Nash, dated 5th March, 1854, at 7 mos., for $90.
1 note of C. A. Brown, dated 6th March, 1854, at 4 mos., for $297.
1 note of Ed. Turk, dated 1st Oct., 1854, at 4 mos., for $213 71.
1 note of B. B. Phillips, dated 29th Nov., 1848, at 3 mos., for $74.
1 note of F. Grascland, dated 9th May, 1848, due bill, for $15.
3 notes of E. A. Tyler, dated April and Sept., 1860, at 7, 8 and 6 mos., for $412 30, $414 30, $620.
1 note of Knowles & Wilkins, dated Oct. 1, 1860, at 6 mos., for $152.
1 note of H. R. Carberry, dated Sept. 10, 1860, at 6 mos., for $350 33.
2 notes of M. H. Chambers, dated April and May, 1859, at 12 mos., for $101 25, $66 75.
9 notes of Julius Walker, dated 1857, 1858, 1859, for $92 25, $135, $200, $193, $232, $198 43, $232, $233, $135.

An account against James H. Warner for a diamond pin, $190.

A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in 4th District Court, N. O., $795 83.

A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in same Court, for $1,591 36.

Also, one safe, one clock, desk, counting-house desk, tables, case of drawers, closet, chairs, stools, iron railing, trunk, and mirror.

NELSON SMITH,
Receiver, &c.

Dated May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS AULD and AGNES, his wife, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 17th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being, in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant three hundred and fifteen (315) feet, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, running thence westerly on a line parallel with the said southerly line of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, thence northerly and on a line parallel with the Seventh-avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to Twenty-fifth-street, thence easterly and along the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, fifteen (15) feet, to the point or place of beginning; said premises having part of the partition wall on either side. Dated, May 6, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
HULL & CONABLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. m7-2aw3w

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. PLATT, Plaintiff, against RICHARD L. HUGHES, Theodore Evans, Jane R. Dempsey and John Dempsey, her husband; Moses Chamberlain, Alexander McMullen, James N. Wood, Henry J. Howland, Jacob Dietz, Frederick Eppensteiner, James F. Kenney, William Fitzpatrick, Christopher Shiel, James Cooper, John M. Patterson, James Scott, Wilson D. Reed, George R. Thompson, Henry D. Ranney, defendants.—Summons—For Relief in Mortgage Cases.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and in the office of the Clerk of the above-named Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1862.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed on the twelfth (12th) day of May, 1862.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
my21-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JONATHAN HATFIELD vs. ALEXANDER MELVILLE, William Paul, Maria J. Dennett, Elizabeth S. Sanderson, John Robertson and Ryner S. Van Wyck, Cornelius R. Van Wyck and Henrietta Dubois, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of Richard C. Van Wyck, deceased.—The people of the State of New-York.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of April, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 19, 1862.

HOFFMAN & PIRSSON,
my21-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.

Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE ROCKAWAY, nearly new. Price, $300. Apply to WILLIAM FLANDRAU, No. 138 Elizabeth-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.
Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 478½ Broadway.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILERS save over 30 per cent. of the fuel required for flue or plain cylinder boilers, while they have all the advantages of strength, cheapness and simplicity of construction, convenience and safety in use, claimed for either. Send for a circular to H. BOARDMAN, No. 84 Broadway, N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 183 Fulton Market.
PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss EMELIA J. BOUGHTON having recovered from her recent severe illness, will make her debut in LA TRAVIATA, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ as Conductor, with Grand Orchestra and Chorus.

Miss EMELIA J. BOUGHTON	as	VIOLETTA
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON	as	ALFREDO
VINCENZIO MORINO	as	GERMOND

Reserved seats yet unsold may be obtained at the Academy, Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
FIFTH WEEK OF MISS BATEMAN.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE NEW PLAY.
A ROMANTIC and POWERFUL DRAMA.

New Scenery by	Hayes
New Music by	Mollenhauer

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, will be presented a new five-act Drama,
ROSA GREGORIO;
or,
THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.

ROSA GREGORIO	Miss BATEMAN
Albert, her husband	J. W. Wallack, jr.
Antonio, her brother	Edwin Adams
Gregorio, father of Rosa	T. De Walden
Spagazzi, head of a rival family	A. D. Bradley
Crespo, a fisherman	A. H. Davenport
Marita, nurse to Rosa	Mrs. W. R. Blake
Yacintha, wife of Spagazzi	Mrs. A. Hind
Carina, Gregorio's housekeeper	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau

For full cast see bills of the House.

Leader of the Orchestra	Mr. E. Mollenhauer

In the course of the piece a
SERENADE, SONG and CHORUS,
By O. G. Lockwood, T. B. Prendergast, W. J. Stanley, J. B. Stanley, and others.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Box Office open from 9 till 5 P. M. Seats may be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8.
BENEFIT OF MRS. HOEY.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,)
Second time, the great drama of
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey	Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Desmarets, formerly of the French army	Mr. Mark Smith
Louise Van Berger, formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house	Mrs. John Sefton
M. de Bevannes, a man of the world	Mr. Reynolds
Gaspar Laroque, an aged man, formerly a Captain of a Privateer	Mr. Charles Fisher
Alain, confidential domestic	Mr. Young
M. Nouret, a Notary	Mr. Browne
Yvonett, a Breton Shepherd	Mr. C. Parsloe
Marguerite	Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubery, a relative of the Laroque family	Miss Mary Gannon
Madame Laroque, daughter-in-law to Gaspar	Mrs. Vernon
Mlle. Helouin, a governess	Miss Fanny Morant
Christine, a Breton peasant girl	Miss Fanny Reeves

THURSDAY—(First time here,)
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
FRIDAY—
A POPULAR DRAMA.
SATURDAY—
Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
First time here,
JOHN BULL.

In rehearsal, Everybody's Friend—Henriette—Americans in Paris—Little Treasure.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT,
SATURDAY, May 24.
Coleman's standard comedy (first time in several years) of
JOHN BULL,
with a great cast.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sixth week of the
Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.

STELLA	MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.

whose superb vocalization has created a complete
FURORE OF ADMIRATION.
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.

Mr. Peter Richings	as	Dr. Mathanasius.

New Scenery,	Novel Mechanism,
Gorgeous Costumes,	Splendid Dances,
Full Chorus,	Enlarged Orchestra.

The spectacle will be produced
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
LAST WEEK OF THESE GREAT PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7.
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week,
CINDERELLA AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Produced for the
ESPECIAL AMUSEMENT OF THE JUVENILES.
And to introduce for the first time
Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL
In the characters of The Prince and Pedro,
SUPPORTED BY SEVENTY-FIVE CHILDREN.
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.
All the Equestrian, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Stars.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to afternoon entertainments, 15 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

IRVING HALL.
THURSDAY, May 22, 1862.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:

Mrs. MOZART,	Miss MINA GEARY,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS,	Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,	Mr. H. APPY, Violinist.
Conductor	Mr. BERGE,

Organist St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the principal music stores, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., and Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS,
Will give a Concert
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
At the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SUNDAY School of the State-street Congregational Church, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, will be repeated in the Church, NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of singing, instrumental music, dialogues, among them *Uncle Sam's Family Quarrel*; addresses and recitations; also, *Father Knipes' Old Folks,* in full costume. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUB can procure their tickets for Chas. Peters' benefit, for THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, of Henry Sharp, Treasurer of the N. Y. C. C., at the House of Lords.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, NO. 659 BROADWAY.—THE ALLEGHANIANS, vocalists and Swiss Bell Players.

LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE FOR the benefit of the Church of St. George the Martyr.—The Right Rev. H. SOUTHGATE, D. D., will deliver his lecture on *Incidents of Oriental Travel,* on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 P. M., at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady 50 cents each, to be had at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Church Book Depository, No. 658 Broadway; New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, No. 5 Cooper Institute.

T. F. FRANK, Treasurer, No. 875 Broadway.

Committee—Montagnie Ward, No. 130 William-st.; Philip Pritchard, No. 33 Broadway; Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st.

JOHN P. KRECHTING, A THEOLOGICAL student of Hartwick Seminary, will deliver his new lecture, entitled, *My First Impressions of New-York, and My Return to Europe,* at St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1862, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. A collection will be taken up to aid Mr. K. in his theological studies.

ANNIVERSARIES.

PORT SOCIETY.

The Forty-fourth Anniversary of the Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen in the Port of New-York, usually called
THE PORT SOCIETY,
Will be celebrated at the Academy of Music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1862,
at 7½ o'clock.

Interesting addresses may be expected from distinguished Naval officers, seamen, and others; among them a sailor of the United States frigate *Congress.*

Singing by the Choir of the Mariner's Church, under the direction of Prof. GEO. W. PETTIT.

Music by the Band of the United States ship *North Carolina.*

A collection will be taken up.

Capt. BOGGS, of the *Varuna,* and other Naval heroes of the Mississippi, will be present.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN will take place, WEDNESDAY, May 21, at the Home, Staten Island, at 12 o'clock. The Quarantine or Brighton boats (the latter from the foot of Cortlandt-st.) leave at 11 o'clock. Carriages can be procured at either of the landings. It is a short walk from the Snug Harbor Landing. A general attendance of the friends of the institution is requested.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WILLIAMSON & WARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by JAMES G. WILLIAMSON.

BROOKLYN, May 19, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
LAST DAY BUT THREE,
LAST DAY BUT THREE,
LAST DAY BUT THREE,
OF THE
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.

The greatest novelty in the world, and
THE MOST INTERESTING EXHIBITION
ever presented to a New-York audience.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS
Visited this immense show last week, and saw
OVER FOUR THOUSAND SPLENDID DOGS
Of more than
FORTY DISTINCT BREEDS!
OVER $2,200 IN PREMIUMS
Is PAID IN CASH for the finest and best Dogs of the various breeds, which have included specimens from every portion of the country, as well as the entire stock of
FRANCIS BUTLER, ESQ.,
Of No. 3 Peck-slip, who alone has in the show over 100 fine specimens of every distinct breed known.

This week is the most interesting of all, about
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS,
Selected from the immense number exhibited during the whole of last week, and consequently the
CHOICEST AND BEST SPECIMENS
Of every breed, giving the public the
CONCENTRATED EXCELLENCE
of the Canine World, including Mr. FRANCIS BUTLER'S
GIANT SIBERIAN BLOOD-HOUND,
whose proportions are more like a Horse than a Dog.
This magnificent Dog has
TAKEN THE $1,000 PREMIUM.

Several of these beautiful dogs have been taught by their owners to perform many astonishing tricks, and amongst them one from New-Worcester, Mass., which dances, jumps the rope, waltzes, &c., &c., and in order to show their wonderful sagacity, there will be an exhibition in the Lecture Room every few hours of
EDUCATED PERFORMING DOGS!

And Ladies and Gentlemen owning clever performing dogs, are requested to bring them, the smartest and best of which will be awarded discretionary premiums.

The Dogs will be on exhibition
AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT! THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The splendid Drama,
NORA CREINA.
And the laughable Comedietta,
A DEAD SHOT,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES.

☞ One Hundred Babies have already been entered for competition, and secured their certificates. That being the number limited, the lists are closed, except to a few more Fat Babies, Twins, Triplets and Quaterns.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO NIGHT BENEFIT OF MR. C. PETERS.
THE BEAUTIFUL AND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE,
SEA OF ICE,
SEA OF ICE,
SEA OF ICE,
SEA OF ICE.
OR
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
With the entire company in the cast.

MISS LAURA KEENE	as	OGARITA

First appearance, in 10 years, of the veteran New-York Actor,
MR. JOHN NICKINSON,
who, in conjunction with his daughter,
MISS ISABELLA NICKINSON,
will appear in the beautiful pathetic Drama of
NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.
Mr. PETERS as Barrabbas, in the great Drama of
THE SEA OF ICE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
THE SUCCESSFUL AND BEAUTIFUL DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE;
THE SEA OF ICE;
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR,
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH GREAT APPLAUSE.
Miss LAURA KEENE, in her great character of Ogarita.
And the entire company in the cast.
New and beautiful scenery, new dresses, new music and properties.

RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE.
The public are respectfully informed that arrangements have been entered into with
J. S. RAREY,
THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER,
Who is about to return to his farm in Ohio, to give
THREE
Of his interesting and instructive entertainments, at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS
MAY 27, 29 AND 30.
These will positively be his
ONLY EXHIBITIONS
DURING THE PRESENT SEASON,
When, by the kindness of many of his admirers, he will have some of
THE WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSES
Submitted by their owners to his treatment. A feature in the
PRESENT SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS,
And which will be
MOST NOVEL AND INTERESTING,
Will be the introduction of an unbroken COLT at his first exhibition. The same animal will be introduced at each succeeding one, in a
PERFECT SERIES OF LESSONS,
Developing the great advantages of the system introduced by him.

Price of tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. A few reserved seats on the platform may be procured at $2 each. The tickets will be for sale on Saturday next, at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, in Broadway; Sibell's in Wall-st., and at the principal hotels.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For building Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues and east side of Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Sixtieth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, May 13, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS HAVING been referred to the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Councilmen, all parties interested therein are requested to attend a meeting of the above Committee on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall:

Sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Sewer in Corlears-street, from Grand to South streets.

Sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth-avenue to three hundred and twenty-five feet west side of Ninth avenue in said street.

Sewer in Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt streets.

Sewer in Forty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Receiving basin and culvert southeast corner of Clinton and Houston streets.

THOMAS STEVENSON,
HAMLIN BABCOCK,
JOHN RYAN,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

REMOVALS.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 42 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 5th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

Advices from Europe Three Days Later.

Continued Rumors of Intervention in America.

Interesting Debate in the British Parliament.

Distress Among the Working Classes.

Continental Facts and Indications.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The new Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool on her first voyage to this port at about 3:30 on the afternoon of the 10th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 11th inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 9th inst., and at Liverpool on the 10th.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence, who return home after a very successful professional tour in England.

The United States frigate *Constellation*, 22 guns, Commander Thatcher, from Cadiz, anchored in Algesiras Roadstead on the 30th April, and remained there on the 4th inst., together with the sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*.

The United States sloop *Ino*, 9 guns, arrived at Cadiz on the 28th ult., from the Mediterranean and Algesiras.

The privateer *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar on the 6th inst.

THE RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

M. MERCIER'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

Various rumors continued to float about relative to the political significance of M. Mercier's visit to Richmond, but they are all apparently disposed of by an announcement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Layard, on the 9th inst., to the effect that M. Mercier went to Richmond without any instructions from his own Government, and that his visit was attended with no political result whatever.

The Paris correspondent of the *Index* (the new London organ of the Confederates) writes as follows, under date of May 7:

"I said that the *dénouement* of the tragedy cannot be much longer delayed. M. Mercier leaves New-York the 11th inst., to report to the Emperor the result of the negotiations which he has been instructed to open at Richmond.

Immediately on his return, that is to say, before the end of the present month, the Imperial decision will be published to the world, and I repeat what I said in my last letter, that the decision will be enforced, if necessary, with the whole power of the armies and navies of France.

The objects of M. Mercier's visit are briefly these: First, to ascertain the condition of things in the Confederate territory, and the resources of its Government for protracted resistance. Secondly, to ascertain whether, and on what terms, the Confederacy is disposed to accept the mediation of France, and what stipulations, as regards boundary and other questions, and the disposition of debatable territory, the Confederate Government deems sufficient guarantees of an honorable peace; and, on the other hand, what concessions it is willing to make. Thirdly, and as consequent upon the others, what terms can be offered to France and to her industrial interests, in the event of her mediation being accepted and successful.

These, you may rely upon it, are the outlines of M. Mercier's instructions."

Mr. Layard's announcement seems to dispose of this "reliable" information.

An official dispatch from Lord Lyons to Earl Russell says: "Although the power to make arbitrary political arrests has not been formally renounced by the Executive Government, it has not, so far as I know, been recently exercised. I am not aware of any British subject being now arbitrarily detained as a political prisoner."

The *Indépendance Belge* says that "the object of M. Lavalette's recent visit to London was to induce England to consent to a common intervention in America, and England has agreed, but only on one condition, viz: the previous settlement of the Roman question. The Imperial Government lent an ear to this proposition, and it has thus led the English Cabinet to confer with it as to an intervention in American affairs."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., the question of which Mr. Slaney had given notice, relative to mediation by England in the American difficulty, was not brought forward. The motion in regard to the distress in Lancashire was also postponed, on account of Col. Wilson Patten, the mover, having met with an accident.

On the motion for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue bill, Sir Stafford Northcote made an elaborate survey of England's financial position, which he considered most unsatisfactory. He argued that the state of England's foreign relations did not warrant the present high expenditure, and he strongly urged prudence and economy.

Mr. Gladstone vindicated his views as to the public expenditure, and his financial policy generally, at great length.

Mr. D'Israeli attacked not only Mr. Gladstone's management of the Exchequer, but also the foreign policy of the Government. He considered that the present was an opportune period for considering a reduction in the warlike expenditure of the country. He pointed out that the foreign policy of England, after real interests were consulted, would be in close union and harmony with the interests of France and America; but instead of this being the case, the representatives of England and France everywhere, and especially in America, were acting against each other with suspicion, and even hostility. He contended that in Italy England's policy ought to have the same effect as that of France, and that it was only by mismanagement that this question had become so embittered. He hoped that this question would soon settle itself without the modern practices of the intervention of zouaves and the non-intervention of marines, but there was nothing in the question of Southern Italy or Rome, which ought to have led to the divergence of policy, and the irritation which was understood to prevail between the French and English Governments. The military restlessness of France was satiated. France required repose and retrenchment, and it was in the power of the Government by adopting a cordial policy and reconciling the only two powers which guided the counsels of Europe—by so doing they would get rid of the swollen and bloated armaments which had brought the country to this extent of financial embarrassment, which however necessary at first could not be got rid of if the noble lord at the head of the Government acted up to the principles which he professed. Having reviewed at some length, he condemned the views of Mr. Cobden with respect to England's colonial empire, and maritime law.

Lord Palmerston responded, and said the honorable gentleman charged the Government with acting in an unfriendly manner toward France, but he must have had some secret information, or the Government were laboring under a great delusion with respect to their relations with France. He however, utterly denied the inferences of the right honorable gentleman. The policy of the two Governments with respect to America had been in the most perfect accord. In the *Trent* affair, the conduct of the French Emperor had been most honorable, and the relations of two diplomatists had never been more frank and candid than those of M. Mercier and Lord Lyons. With respect to Italy, the two Governments naturally regarded the question from different points of view. England had no interests of her own, but France, as a Catholic and Continental Power, had interests with which England had no concern.

After some remarks on the Italian question and the subject of armaments, Lord Palmerston said it was the duty and the policy of the Government to maintain the forces of the country at the point necessary to insure her honor and her safety, so that it should not be at the mercy of any foreign Power; and with respect to their foreign policy, they cultivated friendship with all the Powers who wished it; and, although he was happy to say that they were on the most friendly terms with every Power, he suggested that the Italian Government was not to be debarred from forming an opinion of its own, and giving expression to it. (Applause.)

After some remarks by sundry other speakers, the bill was read a second time.

Mr. W. Forster made an inquiry as to the new Slave-trade treaty with the United States.

Mr. Layard said he was happy to state that a treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade had been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States. That treaty was of a highly satisfactory nature; gave the right of search to British cruisers, and there was every reason to hope that the Slave-trade, which had been carried on to so great an extent lately under the United States flag, would be suppressed. As soon as the ratifications were exchanged the treaty would be laid on the table.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th inst., Mr. Alexander Egerton drew attention to the prevailing distress in Lancashire, owing to the cotton crisis. He wished to have the opinion of the President of the Poor Law Board on the subject, and also asked the Secretary of State for India, whether reductions in the India tariff had been decided upon, and when they would come into operation.

Sir C. Wood said that as yet he had received no further information from India than had appeared in the papers; he had, however, no doubt of the truth of the report that the finances of India would admit of a considerable reduction in the duties upon imports.

Mr. Villiers said that the Government were painfully alive to the necessities of the case, and he had felt it his duty to warn his colleagues that if the war in the United States was prolonged, a great amount of distress in the manufacturing districts might be expected. He had also issued a circular to the Boards of Guardians urging them to take measures to be provided for such an emergency. The answers which he received were most confident, and he was satisfied from the tone of the general majority of them that they felt themselves prepared to meet any emergency by the ordinary processes. He did not wish to mislead, or, by underrating the amount of distress, to encourage fallacious hopes for the future; but during the last weeks of April, the distress had decreased, but it might be owing to accidental and special causes.

In conclusion, he pointed out the necessity of a firm and judicious, but liberal and humane administration of the Poor law, and assured the House that the Poor Law Board would do all in its power to give advice and assistance to the local authorities to meet the distress which he was afraid would continue and become more severe.

Mr. Bright thought that Government assistance would become necessary. He did not think that the Boards of Guardians could do all that was required. He urged the formation of local committees to collect subscriptions from the classes who could afford to assist their poorer neighbors, who were now struggling with difficulties. Where this had been done no pressure had been felt. No doubt there was less cotton coming from India, which was owing to the fear of the war with America; and he wished to warn the noble lord at the head of the Government that nothing was more prejudicial to the trade of Lancashire than hasty statements with respect to this war and the blockade. A statement of the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, when he expressed a hope that in a few months the Northern States would allow the independence of the South had for the time paralyzed business in Lancashire by the sudden reduction it caused in the price of yarn. The Foreign Secretary was quite ignorant of the case if he supposed the North would have consented to such a course. The trade was greatly unsettled by the reports spread abroad of the blockade being raised, for the prices were so high and so sensitive that a sudden change was ruin to a person engaged in large transactions. It was, therefore, highly culpable and a breach of neutrality in the Foreign Secretary to indulge in the remarks he had made.

Mr. Bagley said he had personally witnessed the lamentable sufferings of the working classes, under distress brought upon them by no fault of their own, and the constancy and heroism with which they had borne them. He earnestly urged the Government to do all in its power to promote the cultivation of cotton in India and the colonies.

After some further remarks by sundry other members the subject dropped.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon the debate relative to the distress in Lancashire, says: "It is, too, for the honor of the nation that all the world should know its sacrifices in the cause of neutrality. The cotton manufacture suffers only from a dearth of cotton. It will be supplied ere long, if not from America, from those other cotton fields which this emergency is calling into fertility. Till then, Lancashire is rich enough to do its duty, and a recent alteration of the Poor Law will prevent the distress from falling into excessive pressure upon small localities. The attention of Government, of the Legislature, of the whole nation, is upon the sufferers by this strange calamity, and if extraordinary and exceptional means should be required, they will be forthcoming."

The *Times* looks upon the new Slave-trade treaty as the first fruit of secession, and says it is not a blow at the South, but is a victory over the North. In the same article the *Times* says if the Northerners could only see their own interests, they would stop short now and treat, as they will probably never have so good an opportunity.

It is stated that the Duc d'Aumale, on visiting the French Court at the great Exhibition, was dogged from spot to spot by a French detective, who took down the name of every exhibitor at whose stall the Royal exile lingered.

It is officially notified that Queen Victoria will this year hold no levee or drawing-room.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the Marquis de Lavalette would return to his post at Rome in the course of a few days.

It was reported in Paris that the Emperor of China intends sending an Embassy Extraordinary to France and England.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that nothing further has transpired respecting M. Mercier's visit to Richmond, "but it is beyond question that the recognition of the Southern States is seriously contemplated by the French Government."

The Paris *Presse* states the object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Naples is to arrange about the remodeling of certain treaties between France and Italy.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of the cash on hand of nearly 23,000,000 francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted not yet due of 74,500,000.

Reinforcements had just been sent to the French army at Rome, chiefly consisting of artillery and cavalry.

The Bourse on the 9th was flat. Rentes, 70.80.

ITALY.

Rumors of an approaching solution of the Roman question were becoming more and more frequent, and the Paris *Presse* says that belief in them was quite general in that city.

The *Journal des Débats* declares the present situation alike intolerable for Italy, the Pope and France, and says it must be brought to a speedy termination.

A letter from Rome says the conviction was general that the Pontifical Government had made every preparation with a view to a sudden departure.

The Paris *Siecle* says letters from Rome announce the departure of the Ex-King of Naples, without any one knowing to what quarter he intended to direct his steps.

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Rome.

The Consistory for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs was to be held on the 15th inst.

GREECE.

Official advices from Greece announce that the insurgents of Nauplia, having been completely subdued, the blockade had been raised. The Municipal Council of Nauplia had annulled all the resolutions come to by the insurgents.

POLAND.

The resignation of Gen. Lambert, Governor of Poland, had been accepted.

TURKEY.

A sanguinary combat between the Turks and Montenegrins, near Scutare Lake, had resulted in a loss to the latter of 700 and of the former of 700 men. The Montenegrins withdrew to the frontier.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* publishes an Imperial ukase, ordering the State Bank to exchange notes for gold and silver, on and after the 13th inst. The price of specie in exchange of bank notes is to be gradually reduced until it reaches the nominal value. For the present gold half imperials are to be exchanged for 570 copecks, and the silver rouble for 110 copecks paper currency. In the month of August, the price of gold is to be 560 copecks, and that of silver 108 copecks. Further reductions in the price of bullion are to be announced by an imperial decree.

MADAGASCAR.

The *Ami de la Religions* says: "Important news has been received from Madagascar. An insurrection has broken out, and an attempt was made to assassinate the King. A cousin of the King, who is a pretender to the Crown, is compromised. His Majesty happened to be armed at the moment he was attacked, and he fired and killed the assassin. That incident had not discouraged the rebels, as at the last dates they were still under arms."

Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were dull and drooping. Consols, on the evening of the 9th, closed at 93⅛@93¼—a decline on the day of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The sales on the part of the public were rather numerous.

There was an increased demand for Money, and in the open market there was rather less ease. Good bills were done at 2¾@2⅞ ℔ cent.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £175,299.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver 5s. 1⅝d.; Dollars, 5s. ¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.; and as to American Stocks, they say there is no change and but little business doing.

London, Saturday Afternoon, May 10.

Consols have further declined, closing to-day at 93⅛@93¼.

Illinois Central, 47¼@46¾ discount; Eries, 32¼@32¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

Cotton—The Broker's Circular says: "The market throughout the week has continued to be unfavorably influenced by the cause alluded to in the previous circular, viz.: the rumors of intervention in American affairs, and the business has been on a limited scale at gradually easier prices, accompanied with some irregularity, the decline in American descriptions being ¼@½d. ℔ lb.; Brazil, about ½d.; Egyptian fully ½d.; while in Surat, the sales having been proportionally larger than of other kinds, the decline has been less marked, and confined chiefly to the grades below fair, which are about ½d. lower. The week's sales have been 27,800 bales, including 2,470 to speculators, and 5,610 to exporters. The business, yesterday, (Friday,) was about 4,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export—prices without further change. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	14½d.	Middling Orleans	13d.
Fair Mobile	13¾d.	Middling Mobile	12¾d.
Fair Uplands	13½d.	Middling Uplands	12½d.

Stock on hand is estimated at 348,240 bales, of which 115,390 are American.

The quantity at sea from India is 218,000 bales.

Latest—Saturday Afternoon.—The sales to-day were about 8,000 bales, including about 4,000 on speculation and for export. There was more tone in the market to-day, and quotations are a shade higher.

Trade at Manchester is stagnant. The market yesterday was quite depressed and prices nominally were considerably lower.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour neglected and offered at a slight reduction—quotations 24s. 6d.@30s. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; Red Western, 10s.@10s. 10d.; Southern, 11s.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d.; Southern, 12s.@12s. 6d. ℔ 100 lbs. Corn in moderate demand but freely offered at 27s. 9d.@28s. for mixed; White slow at 32s.@32s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

Latest—May 10, P. M.—The market is nominally same as yesterday, but holders would accept lower rates if buyers appeared. The same authorities report: Beef very quiet and nominally unaltered. Pork dull, but quotations not reduced. Bacon very dull, and pressed at a further decline of 1s.@2s. ℔ cwt., with much irregularity. Butter and Cheese slow. Lard rather favors buyers; sales at 40s.@43s. Tallow quiet, and a shade lower; Butchers' Association, 45s. 6d.

Produce—The *Broker's Circular* reports Ashes steady; Pots, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Pearls, 33s. Philadelphia Bark—sales at 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d. Resin quiet, but steady; Common, 13s. 9d.@14s. Spirits of Turpentine neglected. Sugar tends upward. Coffee in good request, at full rates. Rice a shade easier, under large supplies. Cloverseed rather lower. Nothing doing in Fish Oils. Linseed Oil scarce, at last week's rates. Petroleum Oil again rather lower; refined, 1s. 9d.@1s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report the Corn market without improvement. White American Wheat, 59s.@62s.; Red, 53s.@58s. Flour, 26s.@30s. Sugar firmer. Tea—Congou declined to 1s.@1s. ½d. Coffee very firm. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 71s. for American. Rice quiet. Tallow dull: sellers of Y. C. at 46s.@46s. 3d. Fish Oils dull. Sperm nominally £92@£93. Cod, 40s. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at 37s. Linseed Cakes still tending downward. Iron—Welsh dull, at £5@£5 5s. for bars and rails. Scotch pigs, 53s.@53s. 1½d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. John McCall & Co. report: Wheat very flat, at 6d. decline; Milwaukee, 27s. 6d. ℔ 270 lbs. Flour also 6d. ℔ bbl. lower. Mixed Corn, 17s. ℔ 280 lbs.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

A Rebel Story About Gen. Butler.

Seizure of Money Intended to Pay Interest on Confederate Bonds.

Cairo, Tuesday, May 20.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 15th contains the following dispatch addressed to the rebel Secretary of State, dated Camp Moore, 11th:

"Gen. Butler yesterday took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person of the Consul, and took from him the key of a bank-vault, in which were $800,000, transferred by the Citizen's Bank to Hope's Bank of Amsterdam, intended for the payment of the interest on the Confederate bonds. Gen. Butler also took possession of the offices of the French and Spanish Consulates in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. He also seized the Canal Bank and South Bank, and has issued an inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, promising to distribute to the poor a thousand barrels of beef and sugar, captured in New-Orleans. He is recruiting in New-Orleans. The poor will soon be starved. The enemy have sent a force up to Bonne Carre, which marched through the swamps and destroyed the railroad bridge."

The dispatch is not signed.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen*, of the 12th, says that the latest we can learn of the gunboats below is that they are between Fort Adams and Bayou Tunica, supposed to be in or about the Red River cut-off.

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT BATTLES.

THE VICTORY NEAR CORINTH.

Richmond, May 10.—The War Office has received the following official dispatch:

Corinth, May 9, *via* Mobile, May 10.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

We attacked the enemy to-day, and drove him from his position. (Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Corinth, May 8.—Bragg and Van Dorn advanced on the enemy at 11 o'clock this morning. After a sharp skirmish, which lasted three hours, we drove the enemy two miles beyond Farmington, and beyond the bridge. Five thousand troops were engaged on each side. The Federal cavalry charged Robinson's Battery, but were repulsed in great confusion, their riderless horses running to our line. Our loss was small. Maj. Ingraham and Capt. Leftwitch, of Gen. Van Dorn's Staff, were dangerously wounded. We captured a large amount of clothing and knapsacks. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy.

May 9.—I have just returned from the front. The enemy was driven across Seven Mile Creek, running like sheep. It appears that Gen. Pope's Division of the Federal army alone occupied Farmington. Gen. Halleck, with the main part of the army, is still on the river. The Confederate loss is slight. The Federal retreat was so rapid that we were unable to capture many prisoners. Gens. Price and Van Dorn led the attack. We captured the telegraph office at Farmington. The Confederates are returning to Corinth. It is reported that the Confederate forces operating down the Tennessee River have captured large numbers of prisoners and a large amount of property at Paris and Paducah.

JACKSON'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, May 10.—The following official dispatch was received at the War Office this morning:

Valley District, May 9, (*via* Staunton, May 10,)

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:

God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell's, yesterday. [Signed] T. J. JACKSON, Major-General.

A dispatch to Gov. Letcher, this morning, says that Gen. Jackson telegraphs that we have gained a brilliant victory in the valley, and that the enemy is in full flight, hotly pursued. Our loss is 40 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy, and all his dead and wounded were left upon the field. Of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, Capts. Furlow, McMillan, and Patterson, Lieuts. Turpin, Goulding, and Woodward, were killed. Capt. Dawson was badly wounded.

May 11.—A later dispatch to Gov. Letcher, dated Staunton, Saturday evening, says that the enemy's loss at McDowell was 500 killed and wounded. In their flight, the Yankee troops burned all their baggage and wagons. Our forces are pursuing them closely. Some of our wounded have arrived here.

Suffolk, Va., April 10.—Norfolk and Portsmouth were evacuated this morning by the Confederate forces. The Gosport Navy-yard, with the guard-ships *Plymouth*, *Germantown* and *Bethel*, were completely destroyed by fire. All the cotton that could not be removed to a place of safety was also burned. The Dry Dock was effectively blown up in sections. *The Merrimac is down the river, all safe.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Excitement Among the Secesh About Flags of Truce—Completion of the Railroad Bridge—Compulsory Loyalty, etc.

Washington, Tuesday, May 20.

The correspondent of the Times with Gen. McDowell's army sends the following dispatch:

Falmouth, Va., Tuesday, May 20.

Considerable excitement has been created among the secession citizens of Fredericksburgh lately by the arrival of flags of truce. The report was circulated that the bearers came to warn the National soldiers to give the women and children free passage from the town, as they intended to shell it. The flags of truce, however, merely related to some private matters—the passage of ladies who resided in Fredericksburgh through our lines. This was the avowed object, though an ulterior one doubtless was to see how near [illegible] to-day. As the rebel pickets can see this from their posts, there can be no harm in making the fact public. We now have direct and uninterrupted railroad communication from the opposite bank of the river to Aquia Creek.

To-day a division was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. McDowell. The review passed off remarkably well, officers and men appearing to excellent advantage.

Contrabands come in constantly from the enemy's lines, as before.

The ladies of Fredericksburgh are now obliged to walk under the National flag, as banners are extended from sidewalk to sidewalk across the streets.

C. H. W.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Skirmishing Along the Entire Line.

FEELING THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Before Corinth, Tuesday, May 20.

There has been skirmishing along the whole lines to-day, feeling the enemy's strength, and seeking more advantageous positions. Our losses were small. The army is advancing slowly. The story about several rebel regiments attempting mutiny, and that the National forces had sent assistance, is false.

It has been raining all day with a prospect of a rainy night.

The Nashville *Union* chronicles the constant arrival of Tennesseeans, sick of the "Southern Confederacy," and says a thorough Union man must be chosen at the approaching election for Circuit Judge.

Cairo, Tuesday, May 20.

The steamer *Platte Valley*, from Pittsburgh Landing, has arrived. On her upward trip she was fired on by a party of rebels on shore. One soldier was wounded. She brings no army news of consequence.

An order of Gen. Halleck was issued expelling newspaper correspondents from the camp. A number of them determined to withdraw entirely from the vicinity. A few concluded to remain. A portion of the indignant ones have already arrived here. Others are on their way.

THE EXPECTED GREAT BATTLE.

Extract of a Private Letter Dated

Shiloh Ferry, 8 miles from Corinth, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

I have just received orders to prepare my command, with four days' rations, *and to be in readiness to make an early move in the morning.* Our destination, I need not say, is Corinth, and ere this letter reaches you another of those bloody battles will have been fought.

The enemy are very strong and they will fight desperately, but they will be whipped and the heavy fighting will be over. It is very warm here, and I fear our army will suffer greatly this Summer. At present there is no great amount of sickness

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Rebels Making Preparations for Another Attack.

Chicago, Tuesday, May 20.

A special to the *Times*, dated off Fort Wright, 18th, says:

Refugees who arrived yesterday, report that the rebels are making extensive preparations for a second attack. They now calculate on being able to whip the Federals at Richmond, Corinth, and on the Mississippi, after which they don't expect to be molested in their cause.

Our scouts report that the rebel gunboats are swarming with carpenters, repairing the damage suffered in the late engagement. Every indication is that the enemy is only waiting the completion of the work to renew the attack, and we have reason to believe it will transpire soon. Our gunboats have been anchored in line, equal distances apart across the river. This course has been taken for the better protection of the blockade.

Amusements.

Mrs. Hoey's Benefit.—Wallack's Theatre will be filled this evening by the most fashionable, brilliant audience of the season. The statement may be made advisedly, for the simple reason that Mrs. Hoey this evening takes her annual benefit, on which occasion the most fashionable, brilliant audience of the season always does assemble. "A Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be played, though it is a matter of indifference what the entertainment may be. It is ever gratification, enough for Mrs. Hoey's friends and the general public to have a share in celebrating the particular personal triumph which she yearly enjoys under the conventional name of benefit.

Mr. Peters' Benefit.—Mr. C. Peters, who is, under all circumstances, one of the best deserving actors of the day, also takes his benefit at Laura Keene's Theatre to-night. The "Sea of Ice" is the first piece, and, after that, Mr. John Nickinson, an immense favorite of the Olympic time, appears in the "Old Guard."

Winter Garden.—This evening a new play, by Mr. T. de Walden, will be produced at the Winter Garden. It is entitled "Rosa Gregorio; or, the Corsican Vendetta." Miss Bateman, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. A. H. Davenport, and other well-known and popular actors, are in the cast.

The Alleghanians.—These celebrated vocalists and Swiss bell ringers are giving concerts, every evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. They are immensely popular, and well worth hearing.

Mr. Rarey.—The celebrated horse-tamer, Mr. Rarey, will commence a series of his exhibitions in this City next week.

Gottschalk's Last Concert.—This concert was the most brilliant which the great pianist has yet given in this City. It was crowded with the fashion and beauty of New-York, and in every respect merited its success. The "star" instrumental performance of the evening was the duett on the "Norma," arranged by Thalberg, which was played by Gottschalk and Mason. Our opinion of the former instrumentalist has been so repeatedly expressed, that we feel no necessity for repeating it here. We may, however, say that Mason proved himself a thorough and finished artist, as he always does. We can pay him no higher compliment. Gottschalk's own duett on the "Trovatore" was also performed by himself and Mr. Mills, with a success commensurate with that which attended it when first played by them some two or three weeks since. We may also point out Mr. Gottschalk's performance of the *Caprice* of Chopin, and his own "*Marche Funebre*," which were warmly applauded. However, in speaking of the "star" of the evening, we must not forget Madame D'Angri's wonderful execution of the Aria from the "Huguenots," which more than deserved the enthusiastic applause with which it was received, or Brignoli's vocalism in the Romanza which had been composed "expressly for him"—so said the announcement—by Gottschalk. This is an agreeable but somewhat *ad captandum* composition, *very expressly* shapen for the concert-room, to the melody of which it is an agreeable addition. We should also mention the *Terzetto* from the "Barbiere," in which D'Angri, Brignoli and Mancusi participated. This concert was essentially the best arranged, as it was the terminal one of the series which Gottschalk has given, and Mr. Grau is entitled to the credit of having closed his season most successfully. During the troubled period at which he has incurred the risk, it is, indeed, wonderful that he should have met with such singular and undeviating good fortune.

The Academy of Music.—On Thursday evening next, Miss Emelia J. Boughton will appear, for the first time in New-York, in "La Traviata." She is a charming vocalist in concert music, and we sincerely hope will meet with the same success in opera, as she is a native artist, and will, if successful, demand a warm recognition at our hands of her merits.

Death of Gen. Wm. H. Keim.

Harrisburgh, Tuesday, May 20.

Gen. Wm. H. Keim died of typhoid fever on

[illegible]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Relief for the Families of Volunteers.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President Crooke in the Chair.

Mr. Crooke presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Much destitution and want exists among the families of volunteers from this county now serving in the United States, and proper and adequate relief to them cannot be afforded through the ordinary channels; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of this Board having this matter in charge, viz.: Messrs. Kalbfleisch, Crooke, Tuttle, Hanley and Talbot, be and they are hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of this county, and for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the families of volunteers, and for that purpose only, such sum or sums of money (not exceeding $50,000) in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary therefor.

Resolved, That such Committee are authorized to give certificates of indebtedness thereof, pledging the faith of the county to repay the same, and apply to the next Legislature of this State for authority to refund the same, and that the proceeds thereof be paid out of the County Treasury, to be subject to the order of the Board for the purposes aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatever.

In connection with the above, Mayor Kalbfleisch offered the following resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Crooke, and the whole were adopted together:

Resolved, That the Relief Commissioners be requested to resume payment under their former rules and regulations, except that they shall be confined to the wives of volunteers who have children, and such others as are actually infirm by age or sickness.

The Board then adjourned until the first Tuesday in June

The Corner-Stone of the Kings County Court-house Laid.

The corner-stone of the new Kings County Court-house was laid at 4 o'clock last evening, with appropriate exercises. The Court-house is being erected on Joralemon, directly opposite the bend of Fulton-street, at the City Hall, and will extend through to Livingston-street. The building will have a front width of 140 feet, and a mean depth of 316 feet. The front will be of the Corinthian order, of Westchester marble, 60 feet high, with a dome rising from the centre to the height of 104 feet. The whole structure will be made in the most thorough and substantial manner, with all modern improvements, and is intended to accommodate all of the county officers and Courts for the next century at least. The whole cost will be about $300,000, and it is estimated that by building at this time—by reason of the low price of labor and material—$100,000 has been saved upon the contracts. The work was commenced last Fall, and the building will be ready for use in 1863.

The corner-stone was laid yesterday by the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, accompanied by delegations from the different Brooklyn Lodges, formed in procession at 3 o'clock, and with music escorted the Board of Supervisors from the City Hall to the site of the new building. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Storrs, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was gone through with according to the Masonic ritual, under the direction of Right District Deputy Grand Master Waldron, followed by a few appropriate remarks by John W. Simonds, Ex-Grand Master. Brief remarks were made by Mr. Crook, President of the Board of Supervisors; Mayor Kalbfleisch and Judge Lott, and the proceedings were concluded with a benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Storrs. In the corner-stone was deposited copies of nearly all the New-York and Brooklyn papers, reports of the Nassau Water Department and other local bodies. Not less than 8,000 people witnessed the proceedings. The construction of the building is under the care of Messrs. Samuel Booth, Wm. H. Hazzard, and C. C. Talbot, comprising the Court-house Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

Comforts Wanted for the Wounded Soldiers.

I am requested by the Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks to say to the charitable public that they have at present no need of jellies, sweetmeats, bandages or lint; on the other hand, shoes, shirts, flannel drawers and undershirts, stockings and clothing generally, wine, liquors and cordials, are always in demand and will always be gratefully received. Money also is needed.

Permit me further to say that the experience of the past week has demonstrated the necessity of intrusting the personal care of the soldiers solely to the ladies of the Association. This, though it may at first seem ungracious, is the only course which can at once secure them the proper care and prevent them from injury on the part of those whose sympathies overcome their judgments.

It is impossible to permit access to the Barracks while soldiers are there to those guided by mere curiosity or a general desire to make themselves useful.

Persons inquiring for their friends will receive all possible information on application at the south entrance on Broadway.

GEO. BLISS, Jr.,
Col. Comdg. Dépôt of Volunteers.

A Card from Parson Brownlow—The Knoxville Whig.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, before leaving the City, to thank *everybody in New-York* for their generous liberality and kindness manifested toward me, and to say to all who may wish to aid me in reëstablishing the The Knoxville *Whig*, which I hope soon to do, that they may signify their wishes, or leave their names as subscribers, with my friend, Mr. James M. Edney, No. 476½ Broadway, who will at the proper time, make the collections and carry out their desires. I hope to return from the East improved in health. By so doing you will oblige, very truly yours,

WM. G. BROWNLOW.

New-York, May 20, 1862.

Trotting on Long Island.

Fashion Course, Tuesday, May 20.—Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Tallman's blk. g. *Lancet*	1	1	2	1
H. Woodruff's s. g. *Frank Temple*	2	2	1	2

Time—2:30; 2:33¼; 2:30¼; 2:33¼.

The day was delightfully fine, and the track in good order. *Lancet* had the call in the betting at the rate of $100 to $75 previous to starting. The race was a well contested and close one throughout, creating intense excitement, and the spectators appeared pleased with their afternoon's amusement. There was quite a large attendance present.

[Advertisement.]

Onward to Knox's.—The defeat of the rebels is an assured fact, and the present sensation is the Spring hat of Knox. Those who cannot share in the glories of McClellan, Halleck, Buell, Grant, Farragut and others, can enjoy, in common with its manufacturer, the triumph of Knox's last production, by calling at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and expending four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Dog Show continues to be the topic of great interest in all circles. Everybody likes a dog of some kind, and hence all are delighted. The performing dogs seem to almost equal their human friends in intelligence. They perform at intervals during the day and evening. Remember, they remain only this week.

[Advertisement.]

Attention, Soldiers!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

May 20—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—Miss Gasquione, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Green, child and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Tisdale and two friends, Mr. Gardrot, Austin Kelly, Rev. W. W. Malet, Mr. Morris and two sisters, Jas. Gillespie, R. W. Gillespie, Miss Adamson and sister, Mr. Clark, P. A. Stockton and lady, Mr. —— Stockton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Davies, Mr. Haughton, Dr. D. Oliveira and lady, Mrs. Higginson, child and nurse, Mr. Pendleton, James Sinclair, John H. Kerr, D. E. Thebaud, G. Bowiet, J. M. Ceballos, J. Zulaga, Robt. McLeary, Mr. Wells, Mr. Yeoman, Mr. Guoin, John Hudson, W. Wild, Jr., Mrs. Wild, B. A. Maximilian, F. J. O. Golden, Mr. Humbert, J. S. Wright, J. Seville, Capt. L. P. Ward, Mr. J. A. Rohe, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, Sir Thomas Tobin, A. J. Johnston, Mr. Cramer, S. C. Koch, Mrs. Koch and maid, Mr. Brechuet, Jas. Parkin, Miss Cole, Miss Bristed, Miss Judkins and maid, J. C. Baldwin and lady, Miss Baldwin and sister, Mr. Hughes, Watts Sherman, Miss Hay and sister, B. Ullman, Mr. Ivers, Mrs. Going and child, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Dowling, Jas. Mortimer, Mr. Conway, W. M. Black, Mr. Bowditch, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmour, Major Douglas, Mr. A. Longacre, Mr. and Mrs. Mauseagh, two children and nurse, Mr. C. J. Falardeau, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton and son, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Woods, James Roberts, James Buntin, Jr., Mr. La Beaume and maid, Miss La Beaume and sister, J. D. Bliss, Mr. Washburne, lady and infant, Chas. C. Lasky, F. Sherwood—Total 136.

In Leonard Berry, from Bermuda—Major Gwynth, S. [illegible] Russell, Robert Curtis, [illegible] J. Ford, [illegible] F. L. Haley, J. Cowan, [illegible]

In brig Martha Washington, from Cardenas—[illegible] Lawrence, of Boston; Wm. [illegible], of Brooklyn.

In bark Margarita, from Montevideo—James D. Macfarland and lady, Mrs. Capt. Harrison and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets.... 7 [illegible] | Moon [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 04 | Gov. Island. 3 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Ships Julia Lawrence, Spear, Bangor, via Portland, Me., Snow & Burgess; Charlotte, (Brem.,) [illegible], Liverpool, Hennings & Gosling; China, (Old.,) [illegible], Amsterdam, Ruger Bros.; [illegible], Fisher Ricard.

Barks Malina, Bennye, St. Jago, Cuba, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar, [illegible]; Sangren, (Br.,) Knight, Kingston, Jam., [illegible].

Brigs C. B. Allen, Ray, Ponce, P. R., [illegible]; Executive, Gorham, Bangor, Me., N. O. [illegible].

Schooners America, Reynolds, Providence, [illegible]; Aldebaran, Hand, Maranham, H. K. Corning; [illegible] Luiseta, Underhill, Inagua, Thos. Gilmartin; [illegible] Jane, Gardner, Newport, master; Starlight, [illegible] St. Pierre, Martinique, Vattable & [illegible]; [illegible] Coals, Pettit, Alexandria and [illegible] Bedell; Perseverance, (Br.,) Hammit, [illegible] B. F. Small; Gassabeas, Mitchell, Elizabeth[illegible]; Pleiades, (Br.,) McLellan, St. John, N. B., [illegible]; Canning, (Br.,) Munro, Truro, N. S., D. R. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool May 10, and Queenstown 11th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard, arrived off the Battery at [illegible] May [illegible], at 1 A. M., passed steamship Canada, hence [illegible] coming out of Queenstown. May 14, lat. [illegible], passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. [illegible] lat. 46, lon. 45 02, passed steamship Anglo-Saxon, [illegible] Liverpool for Quebec. Has had strong westerly [illegible] entire passage. Made the passage from Queenstown to New-York without stopping the engines [illegible] voyage.

French war steamer Gassendi, Capt. Gautier, Fortress Monroe 36 hours.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to R. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Cyclone, (of Boston,) Ingersoll, Manila [illegible], passed Cape of Good Hope March 2[illegible], with hemp and sugar to Curtis & Peabody, of Boston.

Ship Pelicano, (Ital.,) Groce, Cardiff [illegible] ds., with coal to order. Had heavy westerly weather during the passage. May 9, at 4 P. M., lat. 36 10, lon. [illegible], was spoken by a large ship-rigged Br. war steamer, strg. N. N. E.

Ship Hazo, (of Mystic,) Holmes, San Francisco [illegible], with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Hamburg [illegible], with mdse. and 415 passengers to E. M. Sloman & [illegible].

Ship Crest of the Wave, (of Thomaston,) [illegible], Chili, March 1, with copper ore to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Margarita, (Argentine, of Buenos Ayres,) [illegible], Montevideo April 1, with mdse. to master. [illegible] with bark Rebecca Michener, for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Elnigkirt, (Pruss.,) Brown, Limerick 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Camillo, (Sic.,) Pedone, Palermo 48 ds., with fruit and sumac to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig E. F. Newton, Bartlett, Zaza 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. May 7, lat. 23 22, lon. [illegible], was boarded by U. S. brig Bainbridge, cruising in the Gulf; all well.

Brig Leonard Berry, Hill, Bermuda 6 ds., with onions, potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co. Sld. in co. with steamer Gladiator, for Liverpool, with naval stores.

Brig Magna Charta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, [illegible] 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolf. Had light winds and fogs from Hatteras. Passed that point [illegible].

Brig Martha Washington, (of Portland,) [illegible], Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to [illegible] Hunter. Had heavy weather first part of the passage. Sld. in co. with bark Diligence, Young, for Portland.

Brig John S. Cotton, (of Fall River,) Crowell, [illegible] March 15, passed Gibraltar April 9, with fruit and stone to J. & T. A. R. Webster. Had light easterly weather with fog on the coast.

Brig Emilia, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Naples 58 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.

Schr. Sarah J. Sterritt, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) [illegible], Porto Cabello May 5, with coffee, hides and [illegible] to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Truro, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Cotton, Porto Cabello May 1, with coffee and hides to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had light easterly winds since crossing the Gulf.

Schr. Geo. S. Adams, Fisk, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar, molasses and cedar to B. F. Small. April 11, off Crooked Keys, spoke gunboat Tuscarora, strg. W. S. W.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Stewart, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal for Port Morris.

Schr. A. H. Booth, Rurger, Georgetown, D. C., via Bermuda 11 ds., in ballast to American Coal Co.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, (of Noank,) Potter, Ship Island April 29, in ballast to master.

Schr. E. Lameyer, (of Newburyport,) Bayley, Mayaguez, P. R., May 7, with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. A. Kelley, (of Harwich,) Kelley, Baracoa May 6, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Cole, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Independence, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Enterprise, Martin, South Amboy, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. T. W. Benedict, Goldsmith, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Myra, Edicutt, Delaware City, with coal for Provincetown.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Bent, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Margaret, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Mary Jane, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Byzantium, Small, Elizabethport, for Canada Bay.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Gen. Burnside, at Pier No. 3, North River, is now loading subsistence stores and ordnance for Hilton Head.

The wrecking schr. Ringgold left last evening to the assistance of the brig John Chrystall, ashore on Smith's Beach, Md.

The following vessels were at Ship Island April 29: Ships Parliament, Wizard King, Western Empire, Washington, Idaho; barks Convoy, Eliza and Ella; brig Yankee Blade, West; schr. Anthem, and a number of others, discharging.

Buffalo, May 19.—The schr. Ben Franklin, with a cargo of corn, is ashore on East Sister Reef, head of Lake Erie. She is full of water.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Ary Scheffer—Dutch ship, from Batavia for Amsterdam, March 22, lat. 34 27 S., lon. 27 3.

A. G. Merriman—brig, of Gardiner, strg. S. W., May 11, lat. 29 45, lon. 69 32.

Carleton—Br. ship, bound N., April 18, lat. 8 14 S., lon. 24 40.

Heroine—bark, bound S., was passed, April 20, lat. 8 [illegible], lon. 29.

Henry Kelly—ship, of New-Bedford, Kelly, from San Francisco—had 100 bbls. sperm since leaving that port—April 30, lat. 0 15 N., lon. 48.

John Benson—bark, 6 ds. hence for Ponce, P. R., May 11, lat. 29 21, lon. 64.

Mary Hall—schr., hence for Jamaica, May 17, lat. 37 [illegible], lon. 72.

Mary Bird—schr., from Boston, 9 ds. out, May 1[illegible], lat. 26 45, lon. 64.

Peruvian—Br. bark, from Iquique for Cork, April [illegible], lat. 54 S., lon. 59—wished to be reported.

Startled Fawn—Br. ship, from Bombay for London, March 28, lat. 29 17 S., lon. 1[illegible].

Tiptree—Br. ship, from Sydney for London, April [illegible], lat. 1 25 S., lon. 33 3[illegible].

Thetis—bark, of Boston, from Sumatra for Boston, May 16, lat. 34 10, lon. 71 57.

Verulum—Br. bark, from Port Adelaide for London, March 22, lat. 34 27 S., lon. 27 3.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, April 1, ship Erie, Preble, for Liverpool, ldg.; barks Volant, Whiting, Antwerp, do.; [illegible] Shackford, Paysander same day; [illegible] Lanfare, for Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; [illegible] Nickles, unc., arr. 30th; brig J. R. [illegible], Falkland Islands, do.; S. R. Smith, for New-York [illegible]; schr. Harry Maybee, Culver, for Rio Janeiro; U. S. steamer Pulaski, Gilly, for Rio Janeiro.

At Nuevitas, April 27, brigs Avon, (Br.,) for New-York [illegible] May 23; Col. Penniman, Collin, do. May 1[illegible]; [illegible] Home, do. May 13. The brig Waredale sld. for [illegible] May 7.

At Porto Cabello, May 5, bark Azelia, Davis, for Cienfuegos, seeking; Mesco, for Laguayra, to load for Philadelphia.

At Porto Cabello, May 1, Br. brig Avocetta, Tass, for New-York May 3.

At Baracoa, May 9, schr. A. Baker, for New-York next day.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 7, schr. Frank Newton, [illegible] New-Haven in 3 ds.

At Zaza, April 29, Br. brig Boston Lady, of Quebec, for New-York, ldg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FASHION ASSOCIATION COURSE.—TWO MILES AND REPEAT—FRIDAY, May 23.—Purse of $150; two miles and repeat in harness. The following are entered: S. m. Lady Emma; [illegible] James Lynch, s. g. Nimble Dick—Hiram Woodruff, D. Tallman, D. Pfifer and S. McLaughlin, drivers. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st. every five minutes. Cars from Hunter's Point at 1 P. M. Fare to course [illegible]. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising; 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN for the recovery of a BREAST-PIN, the gift of a deceased sister, lost on Tuesday, 20th inst., from Brooklyn via Atlantic ferry, in one of the Broadway stages to A. T. Stewart's, thence through Chambers-st. in East Broadway stage, to the corner of Rutgers-st., by leaving it at No. 68 State-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 100 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, making all pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of [illegible]; best City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] between 24th and 25th sts.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Confederate Versions of Recent Events.

Interesting Intelligence from New-Orleans.

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND RUMORS.

We have received a copy of the Charleston *Mercury* of May [illegible], one of those taken to Port Royal by the crew of the [illegible] steamer *Planter*. It furnishes [illegible] extracts:

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT BATTLES.

THE VICTORY NEAR CORINTH.

RICHMOND, May 10.—The War Office has received the following official dispatch:

[illegible] CORINTH, May 9, via MOBILE, May 10.
To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:
[illegible] the enemy to-day, and drove him from his position. (Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CORINTH, May 9.—BRAGG and VAN DORN advanced on the enemy at 11 o'clock this morning. After a sharp skirmish, which lasted three hours, we drove the enemy two miles beyond Farmington, and beyond the bridge. Five thousand troops were engaged on each side. The Federal cavalry charged ROBINSON's [illegible] but were repulsed in great confusion, their [illegible] running to our line. Our loss was [illegible]. [illegible] INGRAHAM and Capt. LEFTWICH, of Gen. VAN DORN's Staff, were dangerously wounded. We captured a large amount of clothing and knapsacks. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy.

MAY 9.—I have just returned from the front. The enemy was driven across Seven Mile Creek, running like sheep. It appears that Gen. POPE's Division of the Federal army alone occupied Farmington. Gen. HALLECK, with the main part of the army, is still on the river. The Confederate loss is slight. The Federal retreat was so rapid that we were unable to capture many prisoners. Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN led the attack. We captured the telegraph office at Farmington. The Confederates are returning to Corinth. It is reported that the Confederate forces operating down the Tennessee River have captured large numbers of prisoners and a large amount of property at Paris and Paducah.

JACKSON'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 1[illegible].—The following official dispatch was received at the War Office this morning:

VALLEY DISTRICT, May 9, (*via* STAUNTON, May 10,)
To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General:
God blessed our arms with victory at McDowell's, yesterday. (Signed) T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

A dispatch to Gov. LETCHER, this morning, says that Gen. JACKSON telegraphs that we have gained a brilliant victory in the valley, and that the enemy is in full flight, hotly pursued. Our loss is 40 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy, and all his dead and wounded were left upon the field. Of the Twelfth Georgia Regiment, Capts. FURLOW, McMILLAN, and PATTERSON, Lieuts. TURPIN, GOULDWARE, and WOODWARD, were killed. Capt. DAWSON was badly wounded.

MAY 11.—A later dispatch to Gov. LETCHER, dated Staunton, Saturday evening, says that the enemy's loss at McDowell was 500 killed and wounded. In their flight, the Yankee troops burned all their baggage and wagons. Our forces are pursuing them closely. Some of our wounded have arrived here.

CORINTH, May 8.—The anniversary of Palo Alto opened with skirmishing between Gen. POPE's forces and Gen. PRICE's troops, on the Farmington and Rienzi roads, at 12 o'clock.

The firing of artillery was brisk.

One Alabama cavalry had several wounded.

There was also heavy infantry firing late in the evening, in which the enemy were driven back with great loss.

Surgeon W. R. THRALL, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio Regiment, and a Major were killed.

A flag of truce was sent by the enemy yesterday, asking for an exchange of Lieut.-Col. ADAMS, of Missouri, and was refused.

Twenty-one prisoners, taken by SCOTT's Cavalry at Athens, have just arrived. SPARTA.

EVACUATION OF NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., April 10.—Norfolk and Portsmouth were evacuated this morning by the Confederate forces. The Gosport Navy-yard, with the guard-ships *Plymouth*, *Germantown* and *Bethel*, were completely destroyed by fire. All the cotton that could not be removed to a place of safety was also burned. The Dry Dock was effectively blown up in sections. *The Merrimac is down the river, all safe.*

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The evacuation of Norfolk, of which we have intelligence this morning, has been determined upon, we presume, by Gens. RANDOLPH, LEE and JOHNSTON, after a full and careful consultation. It is, doubtless, considered a military necessity, the grounds whereof, as we do not know, we shall not undertake to criticize. *If a necessity, it is a very sad and humiliating one—the loss of the only great Navy-yard in the Confederate States.* We trust, however, we shall soon see the good results gained by this important step. If it indicate the sagacity of seizing the most important of two incompatible objects, and sacrificing the other, it may be a great resolve. Our readers will remember that BONAPARTE, after besieging Mantua with 10,000 men for months, with a great train of artillery, and when about to reap the fruit of long toil in an almost certain prey, on the 31st of July ordered SERURIER to burn his gun-carriages, spike his cannon, bury his projectiles, and throw his powder into the water, for the purpose of joining the besieging force to the active army. Concentrating on the Upper Mincio, BONAPARTE fought, in six days, with 30,000 men, three brilliant battles, which put 60,000 *hors du combat*. WURMSER lost 20,000 men—7,000 or 8,000 killed, and 12,000 or 13,000 prisoners. He was driven out of the field into the mountains. *If similar results follow the evacuation of Norfolk, the people of the Confederate States will be reconciled even to the temporary sacrifice of Norfolk.*

JACKSON's victory in the Valley of Virginia, is an encouraging and important event. The region is important. The killed and wounded are not as numerous as might have been expected. But, as the enemy is pursued, *we hope it will enable that valiant and capable commander to take the field north of Mason and Dixon's Line.* Such a diversion would be timely and beneficial to JOHNSON and BEAUREGARD, whose only fear is the inequality of arms and men they have to meet.

The strategy of the commanders of both grand armies of the Confederate States, appears to be the same. Gen. JOHNSON strives to get the Northern forces away from their fortifications and their gunboats up the Chickahominy Swamp, or near to Richmond. Gen. BEAUREGARD awaits the grand attack of HALLECK at Corinth, away from the Tennessee River, beating back their corps of observation, and ready for the combat. MCCLELLAN and HALLECK are cautious, *though their forces largely outnumber the troops of the South.* They are feeling their way with large reconnoitering bodies, or approaching with trenches.

JOHNSTON's rear guard, in falling back before the earth approaches and cannon, has been attacked, and it would seem has, at Williamsburgh and at Barnhamville, repulsed the enemy with sanguinary success. *Whether Johnstone will succeed in making them follow, and in bringing on the general action at the desired point, we have not yet learned.* If he does not, and MCCLELLAN draws off, dirt will again be dug and big guns mounted, or MCCLELLAN will attack at some other locality, perhaps by crossing James River and attacking from the south, or by way of Fredericksburgh on the north. The pressure upon him is great. JOHNSTON can fall back no further and will not. He can only change front now.

The strategy of HALLECK will be the determination of the precise points of attack, the manner of attack, and the maneuvering on the field of battle—the disposition and movements of his troops. With an eye to these things, he is investigating the localities and arrangements of his antagonist, as far as he is able to ascertain. His advance corps of 5,000 had, it seems, penetrated as far as Farmington, five miles from Corinth, when attacked by a Confederate force of equal number under Gens. BRAGG and VAN DORN, and driven back with slaughter to the protection of their main body, to whom a general action is offered.

We trust that, after the preliminary engagements we have had, decisive battles will soon be fought in the East and in the West. The suspense is of the most intense and painful kind. On these battles depends the early and triumphant termination of the war, or its protraction, with untold troubles to the South. On them, probably, depends the attack on Charleston. We hope to see the South redeemed, and such blows struck as will palsy the arms of our ruthless assailants.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

GEN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 3.

Negotiations between Gen. BUTLER and the city authorities are still pending. Last night the Mayor and Council, accompanied by their adviser, Hon. PIERRE SOULE, had an interview with the Commanding Officer of the United States forces, now occupying this city, at his headquarters, at the St. Charles Hotel. Gen. BUTLER read to the Mayor and Council the proclamation, substantially as it has been published and circulated among our citizens. Mr. SOULE, on the part of the city authorities, communicated to Gen. BUTLER their views as to the civil government of the city, and the administration of its municipal affairs in this crisis, and stated distinctly that the Mayor and Council would continue in the exercise of their official functions, if left entirely free in the performance of their duties, but would, if at all interfered with by the military power of the United States authorities, yield to the latter the entire control and management of the city. After some discussion, it was agreed upon that the Mayor and Council should continue to administer the government of the city in all respects as before, with the exception of taking cognizance of political offenses and interferences with the military power of the United States, which Gen. BUTLER reserves to be dealt with by his own Provost-Marshal.

With regard to our citizens being treated as "rebels," Gen. BUTLER distinctly stated that no person who "preserved quiet and order" and refrained from giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his Government "will be disturbed either in person or property."

Nothing was said as to tendering an oath of allegiance to the United States to any citizen.

The question of food was brought up, and Gen. BUTLER recognised it as one of paramount importance. He stated he would not offer any opposition to the introduction of supplies of food by the ordinary means of transportation. Steamboats and railroad cars to run as usual, he reserving to himself to say who should come into and who should go out of the city.

We believe these were the principal points discussed in the interview. Details were left to be arranged to-day in another conference which is being held.

THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY THE FLEET.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

A gentleman from New-Orleans, who repeatedly viewed the Federal men-of-war from the levee as they lay in the stream, informs us that they bore many marks of the conflict through which they had passed. Some of them were riddled with many shot-holes, and it was understood in the city that the enemy's loss of life was very heavy. The reports are that the Confederate flotilla made a desperate fight, and that the marks of damage on the enemy's vessels were the works of our naval gunners. Many of the enemy's vessels had to constantly keep their steam pumps going to prevent sinking, and a force was at work endeavoring to raise one of the docks to enable the repair of damages. The Confederate gunboat *McRae*, which came up under a flag of truce, was completely riddled, and only kept from sinking by incessant working of the steam pumps. She sunk in a short time after pumping was suspended.

The captain of the *Louisiana* is said to have lost a leg and an arm. The enemy's vessels did not stay to fight the *Louisiana* any longer than they could help, but ran right by her, discharging their tremendous broadsides at close range, almost touching her as they passed in up the river. It was "give and take," a daring and dashing policy which succeeded, as dare and dash generally do in war. It is said that the enemy have not one single naval trophy of victory, every one of our gunboats having been destroyed by them in the fight, or by ourselves, and not one surrendered. Their only prizes were two or three merchant steamers. The Confederate flag was not struck or anything that bore it on the bosom of the Mississippi, but went up in flame or down beneath the waters of the great Southern river, over which it will wave again, the symbol of empire there. A great loss of life must have been suffered by our flotilla.

The bombardment of the batteries just below the city lasted but an hour and a quarter, *when every gun was silenced by the fleet, which laid close up alongside the bank and discharged broadside after broadside of their heavy armaments at close range.* The batteries mounted nothing but smooth 24s, which were tumbled over by the great Yankee shot as nine-pins are bowled down by the player's balls. No man was killed, nor, is it believed injured at the batteries.

GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Thursday, May 8, 1862.

The fight at Williamsburgh, which JOHNSTON characterizes as a "handsome affair," must have been a battle of some magnitude, as LONGSTREET's Division, consisting largely of South Carolina troops, and STUART's Brigade of cavalry, were engaged against an equal, if not a superior force of the enemy. Our infantry used the bayonet freely, and with brilliant success. The fighting of our cavalry is described by a French officer, who witnessed it, as more brilliant and daring than anything he ever witnessed in Europe. It was a hand-to-hand combat with Federal cavalry of the regular army, whose practice with the sword could not overcome the pluck and superior horsemanship of our troops. The old tricks of raising a flag of truce, trailing arms, and open professions of friendship, were resorted to by the Yankees, and, strange to say, succeeded. CORSE's regiment from Alexandria was thus fired into at a distance of thirty yards, with fearful effect. The volley was returned, and our boys rushed in with the bayonet. No quarter should have been given. As to the casualties, reports vary greatly. One report says 300, another 1,000, in killed and wounded. Enemy's loss rated very high. *I hear from a good source that propably as many as 20 pieces of cannon were captured by us, but all were left behind, owing to the mud and lack of horses.* Many of our sick and wounded fell into the enemy's hands, and I fear prisoners too—those of the enemy amounting to 600 or more. Our citizens are called upon to-day to go down and receive our wounded, and also to prepare food for them.

With regard to the fight at Barhamsville, we are completely in the dark. The courier who brought Gen. JOHNSTON's dispatch, which (as published) says there has been no fight, and no prospect of one, declares that fighting had been going on from early in the morning till 12 o'clock, the hour at which he left. From this courier or other sources, the papers get the names of Generals killed and wounded at Barhamsville. *Johnston is calling for reinforcements, and the impression is that our position is critical. But this is kept back from the public.*

Still nothing from Corinth. A dispatch on business from BEAUREGARD was received on Monday. *Apprehensions of a flank movement are entertained.* Reports are current of a movement of Yankees upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and of a naval engagement in James River, but I can get no particulars of the latter. The withdrawal of the Border States members from the Yankee Congress, intimated as probable in the latest Northern news, is a delusion. *Where would the creatures go? They couldn't come to us; they may kick up a little, but they have eaten the red pottage and decided their fate.* JOHNSTON has sent several thousand well soldiers here for fear of their catching the measles. So the soldiers say. Weather cool, clear and bright.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

From the Petersburgh Express.

A gentleman informs us of the death of one of MCCLELLAN's sharpshooters, on the peninsula, under circumstances which possess interest sufficient to give them to the public. Several of our men, it seems, were killed while going to a spring near by, but by whom no one could imagine. It was at last determined to stop this inhuman game, if possible, even at the cost of killing the hireling himself, who was thus, in cold blood, butchering our men. So a sharp look out was kept for this sharpshooter; and the next time he fired, the smoke of his rifle revealed the locality of his pit. That night a pit was dug by the Confederate soldiers, commanding the position of the Yankee sharpshooter, and arrangements made to get rid of the annoying creature. For this purpose a young Kentuckian was placed in our pit, with a trusty rifle, and provisions enough to last him until the next night. Next morning early, a man was dispatched as usual with two buckets to go to the spring. He had proceeded about two hundred yards, when the Yankee marksman elevated himself, and placing his rifle to his shoulder, was about to pull trigger, but the Kentuckian was too quick for him, for he pulled his trigger first, and simultaneously therewith the Yankee fell. Upon repairing to the spot—which the Kentuckian did immediately—he discovered a rifle-pit, and a sturdy Yankee in it, in the last agonies of expiring nature. The pit was provided with a cushioned chair, pipes and tobacco, liquors and provisions. But the rifle which had been used was really a valuable prize. It was of most superb manufacture, and supplied with the latest invention—an improved telescopic sight upon its end. The pit had been dug at night, and its occupant had been provisioned at night, so but for a sharp lookout for the smoke of his gun, there is no saying how long this Yankee vandal would have enjoyed the luxury of killing Southern men, without even a chance of losing his own worthless life. We are gratified to know that he at last met with so righteous a fate.

THE WAR IN NORTH ALABAMA.

A dispatch, dated Corinth, May 5, says:

"A courier from Col. SCOTT's Cavalry, arrived last night, reports that in evacuating Decatur, the enemy battered down the pillars and burnt the bridge over the Tennessee. SCOTT crossed the river on the 30th, and next day attacked the Federals at Athens, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, capturing tents, camp equipage, a number of wagons, and losing only one man. Capt. FENELON, with cannon, proceeded to the next station on Indian Creek. A train from Nashville, with Gen. MITCHEL on board, passed up only half an hour before. Hearing a down train coming, loaded with supplies, logs were put on the track, which produced a 'smash up,' killing several Federal troops and destroying the locomotive. The Confederates, on returning, were pursued by the enemy's cavalry, who overtook them on Friday at Elk River, when a skirmish ensued. The enemy lost twelve men killed, and their Colonel mortally wounded. Our loss in the skirmish was only two killed."

PROPERTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Spartanburgh Spartan.

At a public sale of the property of Rev. H. H. DURANT, deceased, on sales day last, the prices which the negroes and land brought clearly show that neither have suffered depreciation by the action of LINCOLN and his minions. House and lot (six acres) brought the sum of $3,550. Woman and two children—one two years old, the other four months—$1,219. One man, fifty years old, $355. The major part of the estate was sold previously at equally fair prices. On the same day several lots were contracted for and purchased privately by citizens of Charleston. Among them the beautiful house and lot of Mrs. BOWIE, by Mr. NICKERSON. Others are under negotiation, and will, no doubt, result in a change of titles.

NO MORE EVACUATIONS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* (official organ of the Administration) uses the following language, evidently by authority:

"But we are gratified to say that the time has come when, for the future at least, we all shall be agreed. All voluntary falling back has ended, and the fighting has commenced. What the enemy gains henceforth he gains by the bayonet. What we can win from him we will have. We will break his columns, and pursue him into his own country, if God shall prosper our arms. Strike!—strike often, strike hard, strike at every opportunity—is henceforth the rule. Vigilance, activity, enterprise, daring, are, we trust, to be its interpreter."

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Under date of May, Richmond, JEFF. DAVIS issued a proclamation declaring that martial law existed "over that part of the State of South Carolina from the Santee River to the South Edisto River," and Maj.-Gen. PEMBERTON was placed in charge of the district.

JOHNSON HAGOOD, Colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers, was appointed Provost-Marshal for Charleston and the country surrounding within ten miles, and under date of May 12, issued his proclamation forbidding any person to leave the district without a written permit, and prohibiting the exportation of salt or the distillation or sale of spirituous liquors.

AN INVASION THREATENED.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A correspondent writing to us from Knoxville, on the 5th inst., says: I have it from good authority that our forces have already commenced entering Kentucky, from Cumberland Gap. Day before yesterday, 1,800 reached Cumberland Ford, in Kentucky. Gen. KIRBY SMITH is at the head of our column. This shows a new programme.

WHAT IS IT?

The following mysterious advertisement, dated May 12, appears in the Charleston *Mercury*:

"Wanted, for a public work, 3,000 yellow pine logs, of from 50 to 70 feet in length. For further particulars apply to F. J. PORCHER, corner East Bay and Adger's Wharf."

A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN ARRESTED.

A Mr. KELLOGG, a brother-in-law of the President of the United States, was arrested in Richmond a day or two since, and placed in the Confederate States prison. He has been residing with his wife (formerly Miss LINCOLN) in the South, and affirms that he is a strong sympathizer with the Southern cause.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On May 11 there were eleven vessels blockading Charleston harbor.

They are raffling busily in Charleston to raise means to build a "ladies' gunboat."

The *Mercury* has a report of a "brilliant" affair on the peninsula the day after the evacuation of Yorktown, in which Major BUTLER, of the Hampton Legion Cavalry, "with less than one hundred men, attacked and routed a regiment of Yankees, estimated at a thousand, killing a number and taking a number prisoners."

The Richmond *Whig*, of May 8, states that Commander HOLLINS had been appointed to the command of the *Virginia*, *vice* TATNALL, resigned.

Col. Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, has been appointed by JEFF. DAVIS a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army.

Col. TOM JONES, commander at Pensacola, has been promoted to a Brigadier-General.

Arrangements have been made for the payment of the war tax, due by Florida, to the Confederate States, and a part of the amount has been forwarded to Richmond.

The Governor of Alabama has ordered all the cotton in Montgomery to be deposited in one warehouse, where its destruction will not endanger the city. Owners have the privilege of removing their cotton to a distance from the city.

We are glad to learn, says the Charleston *Mercury*, from a gentleman who has had opportunities for extensive observation, that an unusual quantity of wheat was sown in the upper part of the State, that the prospect never was finer, and many suppose the crop will be twice as large as last year's, which was very fine.

It is stated that while at Winchester, Va., Gen. "Stonewall" JACKSON attended the Union prayer meetings held there, and led in prayer several times.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Excitement Among the Secesh About Flags of Truce—Completion of the Railroad Bridge—Compulsory Loyalty, etc.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 20.

The correspondent of the TIMES with Gen. MCDOWELL's army sends the following dispatch:

FALMOUTH, Va., Tuesday, May 20.

Considerable excitement has been created among the secession citizens of Fredericksburgh lately by the arrival of flags of truce. The report was circulated that the bearers came to warn the National soldiers to give the women and children free passage from the town, as they intended to shell it. The flags of truce, however, merely related to some private matters—the passage of ladies who resided in Fredericksburgh through our lines. This was the avowed object, though an ulterior one doubtless was to see how near the railroad bridge was to completion. It was completed yesterday, and trains of cars passed over it then and to-day. As the rebel pickets can see this from their posts, there can be no harm in making the fact public. We now have direct and uninterrupted railroad communication from the opposite bank of the river to Aquia Creek.

To-day a division was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. MCDOWELL. The review passed off remarkably well, officers and men appearing to excellent advantage.

Contrabands come in constantly from the enemy's lines, as before.

The ladies of Fredericksburgh are now obliged to walk under the National flag, as banners are extended from sidewalk to sidewalk across the streets.

C. H. W.

Peculiar Effect of the Virginian Climate—The Land of the Lotus Eaters—An Almond-eyed Regiment—The Activity of the Department—Telegraphic Censorship and Journalistic Grumblings and Regrets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FALMOUTH, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

The reason of the rebel retreat from Virginia is plain to me. The climate produced the unfortunate result. It utterly incapacitates one for fighting, and how the rebels summoned sufficient energy to run is a mystery. There is a blandness in the air singularly provocative of repose and tranquillity. A purple haze overhangs everything, toning down the bold outlines of hills into faintly-shadowed lines, and mellowing the masculine contour of distant mountains into epicene indistinctness. It is only by vigorous equestrian exercise and frequent cold baths that a correspondent can nerve himself to the exertion of a letter chronicling the inertia of the army, for all our days are trances and all our nights are dreams. Yesterday I visited the camp of the Harris Light Cavalry, formerly so redolent of bustle and noise. Had it not been for occasionally stumbling over a sabre or a saddle, one would have thought himself in a land of lotus-eaters, for over every face was spread that peculiarly pensive, dreamy expression of countenance, which TENNYSON ascribes to that people. The regiment is becoming almond-eyed. Even the horses, whose necks whilom were clothed with thunder, are now clothed instead with a mantle of oriental languor, and resolutely refuse to dust flies from their slumbering sides with a slight flirt of their tails. The once gay and dashing Colonel lay lazily in his tent, permitting a cigar to burn itself slowly away between his lips, but not smoking it in the common acceptation of the term, while behind his chair stood two contraband attendants with fans. The Lieutenant-Colonel, who generally shoots out his words as though they were elongated projectiles and his throat a rifled cannon, welcomed me with a drawl, and was only able to faintly shake the tip of one of my fingers in place of the whole extended hand. And a vigorous young Major, who, as I am credibly informed, in a late charge raised himself several feet in his saddle, and cleft a man nearly in twain from the crown of his head to the natural line where bifurcation commences, was amusing himself with violets and pulling cowslips to pieces. The attendant orderlies were asleep in their saddles, and the sentry was reading Keats with half-closed eyes. We dined, and the table was spread with a white damask cloth, silver forks were produced, and our food was water-cresses, marjoram, and very wild honey. Nightingale's tongues could not be had, for the birds are out of season, and lotus leaves had not been gathered at that early hour in the day. Then, after dinner came music, not "sonorous music blowing martial sounds," but light operatic airs, discoursed on easy-blowing flutes and gentle accordeons, that rose and fell with their own soft breathings, like a woman's bosom. Then the Colonel put on his smoking-cap and went to sleep, the Lieutenant-Colonel set himself to vigorous chewing of rose-leaves, and the Major leaned back in his [illegible] and played with his own long, luxuriant locks. Every one was quiet and happy, and so ended the day. And yet the popular impression is that our lives are all battles and marches, and that we storm across the war-convulsed South as fierce pamperos sweep across the plains. Mistaken souls that dream of crimson strife; that is not the way we do things in the Department of the Rappahannock. We occupy houses provided with all the modern improvements; we devise beautiful bridges, and other architectural monuments; and some day we perchance may fight, but not if the unpleasant alternative can possibly be avoided. It is rumored that the rebels are intrenching themselves on the opposite side of the river; next week we shall probably begin to intrench Falmouth, and then let them attack us if they dare. If they don't move before we do, in all human probability the remainder of their unhappy rebel lives will be spent on the placid banks of the Rappahannock.

We captured thirteen prisoners the other day, not far from our lines, in marching order, and it was rumored the enemy was advancing; the long roll was beat, and the apathy of our camps disturbed. But I apprehended that the movement on the part of the rebels was made simply to mask the retreat of their main column, and as to any intention on their part of advancing upon Washington, capturing it, blowing up the Capitol and carrying off the Congressmen, beside finishing the Washington Monument in a rapid and summary manner, I do not believe that they have the faintest idea of doing us such a good turn, though the popular supposition is that one good turn deserves another, and we did certainly drive away the rebel Congress from Richmond.

If they could not hold Yorktown, it is very certain that they will not attempt to hold any point between this and Richmond. And I have that respect for rebel Generals, in the main, that I do not think they will deliberately sit down on the heights opposite, and permit us to bag them, as fishermen take shad. Our net has many large meshes, and through them these phantom fish opposite are going to slip, tickling the noses of our pursuing Generals with their retreating rebel tails. There is no harm in making this prophecy, for before it is published the event will probably have been decided.

At considerable personal risk, I the other day succeeded in obtaining some comparatively valuable information relative to the rebel force in this vicinity, its whereabouts, its numbers, the names of its commanders, and its probable purposes, but from the dispatch sent you I find all this was stricken out. I was not before aware that it was feared that correspondents would make the enemy aware of their own plans and strength, or that it would aid and comfort them to know that their Generals intended to run away on the first convenient opportunity. But necessity—*i. e.*, military necessity—has no law, and I cheerfully submit to all the restrictions that the common weal renders it imperative to impose. Indeed, it would be rather a relief to me than otherwise to be forbidden to write or telegraph a line to the paper; for I should then permanently attach myself to my almond-eyed regiment, and confine my labors to regularly drawing from you my increased salary with commendable regularity. But I do strenuously object to having the censor, or any other man, cause bad grammar to flow from my pen by the changes he thinks it necessary to make. In the mutilated state in which telegraphic dispatches reach you, any attempt to peruse them would prove passing strange; and justice to you demands that I should claim for myself some familiarity with grammar, if not a sufficient acquaintance with the well of English to be enabled to draw it for you, occasionally, mild and undefiled.

C. H. W.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

THE EXPECTED GREAT BATTLE.

Extract of a Private Letter Dated

SHILOH FERRY, 8 MILES FROM CORINTH,
Saturday, May 10, 1862.

I have just received orders to prepare my command, with four days' rations, *and to be in readiness to make an early move in the morning.* Our destination, I need not say, is Corinth, and ere this letter reaches you another of those bloody battles will have been fought.

The enemy are very strong and they will fight desperately, but they will be whipped and the heavy fighting will be over. It is very warm here, and I fear our army will suffer greatly this Summer. At present there is no great amount of sickness.

Amusements.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.—Wallack's Theatre will be filled this evening by the most fashionable, brilliant audience of the season. The statement may be made advisedly, for the simple reason that Mrs. HOEY this evening takes her annual benefit, on which occasion the most fashionable, brilliant audience of the season always does assemble. "A Romance of a Poor Young Man" will be played, though it is a matter of indifference what the entertainment may be. It is ever gratification enough for Mrs. HOEY's friends and the general public to have a share in celebrating the particular personal triumph which she yearly enjoys under the conventional name of benefit.

MR. PETERS' BENEFIT.—Mr. C. PETERS, who is, under all circumstances, one of the best deserving actors of the day, also takes his benefit at Laura Keene's Theatre to-night. The "Sea of Ice" is the first piece, and, after that, Mr. JOHN NICKINSON, an immense favorite of the Olympic time, appears in the "Old Guard."

WINTER GARDEN.—This evening a new play, by Mr. T. DE WALDEN, will be produced at the Winter Garden. It is entitled "Rosa Gregorio; or, the Corsican Vendetta." Miss BATEMAN, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, and other well-known and popular actors, are in the cast.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.—These celebrated vocalists and Swiss bell ringers are giving concerts, every evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. They are immensely popular, and well worth hearing.

MR. RAREY.—The celebrated horse-tamer, Mr. RAREY, will commence a series of his exhibitions in this City next week.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.—This concert was the most brilliant which the great pianist has yet given in this City. It was crowded with the fashion and beauty of New-York, and in every respect merited its success. The "star" instrumental performance of the evening was the duett on the "Norma," arranged by THALBERG, which was played by GOTTSCHALK and MASON. Our opinion of the former instrumentalist has been so repeatedly expressed, that we feel no necessity for repeating it here. We may, however, say that MASON proved himself a thorough and finished artist, as he always does. We can pay him no higher compliment. GOTTSCHALK's own duett on the "Trovatore" was also performed by himself and Mr. MILLS, with a success commensurate with that which attended it when first played by them some two or three weeks since. We may also point out Mr. GOTTSCHALK's performance of the *Caprice* of CHOPIN, and his own "*Marche Funebre*," which were warmly applauded. However, in speaking of the "star" of the evening, we must not forget Madame D'ANGRI's wonderful execution of the Aria from the "Huguenots," which more than deserved the enthusiastic applause with which it was received, or BRIGNOLI's vocalism in the Romanza which had been composed "expressly for him"—so said the announcement—by GOTTSCHALK. This is an agreeable but somewhat *ad captandum* composition, *very expressly* shapen for the concert-room, to the melody of which it is an agreeable addition. We should also mention the *Terzetto* from the "Barbiere," in which D'ANGRI, BRIGNOLI and MANCUSI participated. This concert was essentially the best arranged, as it was the terminal one of the series which GOTTSCHALK has given, and Mr. GRAU is entitled to the credit of having closed his season most successfully. During the troubled period at which he has incurred the risk, it is, indeed, wonderful that he should have met with such singular and undeviating good fortune.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Thursday evening next, Miss EMELIA J. BOUGHTON will appear, for the first time in New-York, in "La Traviata." She is a charming vocalist in concert music, and we sincerely hope will meet with the same success in opera, as she is a native artist, and will, if successful, demand a warm recognition at our hands of her merits.

Death of Gen. Wm. H. Keim.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 20.

Gen. WM. H. KEIM died of typhoid fever on Sunday. The remains will be sent to Reading tomorrow to be interred there. They will be accompanied by the [illegible] of the military and civil departments.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

The new Cunard steamer *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool on her first voyage to this port at about 3:30 on the afternoon of the 10th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 11th inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 9th inst., and at Liverpool on the 10th.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* are Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE, who return home after a very successful professional tour in England.

The United States frigate *Constellation*, 22 guns, Commander HATCHER, from Cadiz, anchored in Algesiras Roadstead on the 30th April, and remained there on the 4th inst., together with the sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*.

The United States sloop *Ino*, 9 guns, arrived at Cadiz on the 28th ult., from the Mediterranean and Algesiras.

The privateer *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar on the 4th inst.

The news by the *Scotia* is not of special importance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—Relief for the Families of Volunteers.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, President CROOKE in the Chair.

Mr. CROOKE presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Much destitution and want exists among the families of volunteers from this county now serving in the United States, and proper and adequate relief to them cannot be afforded through the ordinary channels; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of this Board having this matter in charge, viz.: Messrs. Kalbfleisch, Crooke, Tuttle, Hanley and Talbot, be and they are hereby authorised to borrow, on the credit of this county, and for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the families of volunteers, and for that purpose only, such sum or sums of money (not exceeding $50,000) in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary therefor.

Resolved, That such Committee are authorized to give certificates of indebtedness thereof, pledging the faith of the county to repay the same, and apply to the next Legislature of this State for authority to refund the same, and that the proceeds thereof be paid out of the County Treasury, to be subject to the order of the Board for the purposes aforesaid, and for no other purpose whatever.

In connection with the above, Mayor KALBFLEISCH offered the following resolution, which was accepted by Mr. CROOKE, and the whole were adopted together:

Resolved, That the Relief Commissioners be requested to resume payment under their former rules and regulations, except that they shall be confined to the wives of volunteers who have children, and such others as are actually infirm by age or sickness.

The Board then adjourned until the first Tuesday in June.

The Corner-Stone of the Kings County Court-house Laid.

The corner-stone of the new Kings County Court-house was laid at 4 o'clock last evening, with appropriate exercises. The Court-house is being erected on Joralemon, directly opposite the bend of Fulton-street, at the City Hall, and will extend through to Livingston-street. The building will have a front width of 140 feet, and a mean depth of 316 feet. The front will be of the Corinthian order, of Westchester marble, 60 feet high, with a dome rising from the centre to the height of 104 feet. The whole structure will be made in the most thorough and substantial manner, with all modern improvements, and is intended to accommodate all of the county officers and Courts for the next century at least. The whole cost will be about $300,000, and it is estimated that by building at this time—by reason of the low price of labor and material—$100,000 has been saved upon the contracts. The work was commenced last Fall, and the building will be ready for use in 1863.

The corner-stone was laid yesterday by the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, accompanied by delegations from the different Brooklyn Lodges, formed in procession at 3 o'clock, and with music escorted the Board of Supervisors from the City Hall to the site of the new building. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. STORRS, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was gone through with according to the Masonic ritual, under the direction of Right District Deputy Grand Master WALDRON, followed by a few appropriate remarks by JOHN W. SIMONDS, Ex-Grand Master. Brief remarks were made by Mr. CROOK, President of the Board of Supervisors; Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Judge LOTT, and the proceedings were concluded with a benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. STORRS. In the corner-stone was deposited copies of nearly all the New-York and Brooklyn papers, reports of the Nassau Water Department and other local bodies. Not less than 8,000 people witnessed the proceedings. The construction of the building is under the care of Messrs. SAMUEL BOOTH, WM. H. HAZZARD, and C. C. TALBOT, comprising the Court-house Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

Comforts Wanted for the Wounded Soldiers.

I am requested by the Ladies' Relief Association of the Park Barracks to say to the charitable public that they have at present no need of jellies, sweetmeats, bandages or lint; on the other hand, shoes, shirts, flannel drawers and undershirts, stockings and clothing generally, wine, liquors and cordials, are always in demand and will always be gratefully received. Money also is needed.

Permit me further to say that the experience of the past week has demonstrated the necessity of intrusting the personal care of the soldiers solely to the ladies of the Association. This, though it may at first seem ungracious, is the only course which can at once secure them the proper care and prevent them from injury on the part of those whose sympathies overcome their judgments.

It is impossible to permit access to the Barracks while soldiers are there, to those guided by mere curiosity or a general desire to make themselves useful.

Persons inquiring for their friends will receive all possible information on application at the south entrance on Broadway.

GEO. BLISS, JR.,
Col. Comdg. Dépôt of Volunteers.

A Card from Parson Brownlow—The Knoxville Whig.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, before leaving the City, to thank *everybody in New-York* for their generous liberality and kindness manifested toward me, and to say to all who may wish to aid me in reëstablishing the The Knoxville *Whig*, which I hope soon to do, that they may signify their wishes, or leave their names as subscribers, with my friend. Mr. JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway, who will at the proper time, make the collections and carry out their desires. I hope to return from the East improved in health. By so doing you will oblige, very truly yours,

WM. G. BROWNLOW.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

Trotting on Long Island.

FASHION COURSE, Tuesday, May 20.—Match $500; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. TALLMAN's blk. g. *Lancet*	1	1	2	1
H. WOODRUFF's s. g. *Frank Temple*	2	2	1	2

Time—2:30; 2:33¼; 2:30¼; 2:33¼.

The day was delightfully fine, and the track in good order. *Lancet* had the call in the betting at the rate of $100 to $75 previous to starting. The race was a well contested and close one throughout, creating intense excitement, and the spectators appeared pleased with their afternoon's amusement. There was quite a large attendance present.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD TO KNOX'S.—The defeat of the rebels is an assured fact, and the present sensation is the Spring hat of KNOX. Those who cannot share in the glories of McClellan, Halleck, Buell, Grant, Farragut and others, can enjoy, in common with its manufacturer, the triumph of KNOX's last production, by calling at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and expending four dollars.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT DOG SHOW continues to be the topic of great interest in all circles. Everybody likes a dog of some kind, and hence all are delighted. The performing dogs seem to almost equal their human friends in intelligence. They perform at intervals during the day and evening. Remember, they remain only this week.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In [illegible] Leonard Berry, from Bermuda—Major Gr[illegible], [illegible] Darrell, Robert Cusack, James McKay, Stewart [illegible], J. Fred. Smith.

In schr. Geo. S. Adams, from Nuevitas—F. [illegible], Geo. Ralhova, F. L. Bussy, J. Cowna, T. [illegible], J. Donald.

In brig Martha Washington, from Cardenas—[illegible] Lawrence, of Boston; Wm. Wycoff, of Brooklyn.

In bark Margarita, from Montevideo—James D. McFarland and lady, Mrs. Capt. Harrison and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets.... 7 15 | Moon rises.. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 04 | Gov. Island. 2 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Ships Julia Lawrence, Spear, Bangor, via Rockland, Me., Snow & Burgess; Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gatzen, Liverpool, Hempings & Gosling; China, (Oldg.,) Schwarz, Rotterdam, Ruger Bros.; Sappicton, Osgood, Melbourne, Fisher Ricard.

Barks Malina, Bennye, St. Jago, Cuba, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallis & Co.; Sangren, (Br.,) Knight, Kingston, Jam., Geo. F. Bulley.

Brigs C. B. Allen, May, Ponce, P. R., Moore & Henry; Executive, Gorham, Bangor, Me., N. O. Pillsbury.

Schooners America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kemp; Aldebaran, Hand, Maranham, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Luiseta, Underhill, Inagua, Thos. Gilmartin; Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport, master; Starlight, Whittemore, St. Pierre, Martinique, Vattable & S. R. Reyner; Caroline Coals, Pettit, Alexandria and Washington, Mott Bedell; Perseverance, (Br.,) Hammit, Halifax, N. S., B. F. Small; Gassabeas, Mitchell, Elizabethport, master; Pleiades, (Br.,) McLellan, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins; Canning, (Br.,) Munro, Truro, N. S., D. R. De Wolff.

Arrived.

French war steamer Gassendi, Capt. Gautier, Fortress Monroe 36 hours.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Marina, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Cyclone, (of Boston,) Ingersoll, Manila Feb. 2, passed Cape of Good Hope March 28, with hemp and sugar to Curtis & Peabody, of Boston.

Ship Pelicano, (Ital.,) Grosso, Cardiff 53 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy westerly weather during the passage. May 9, at 4 P. M., lat. 38 10, lon. 65, was spoken by a large ship-rigged Br. war steamer, strg. N. N. E.

Ship Haze, (of Mystic,) Holmes, San Francisco Feb. 8, with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Hamburg 47 ds., with mdse. and 415 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Crest of the Wave, (of Thomaston,) Watts, Iquique, Chili, March 1, with copper ore to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Margarita, (Argentine, of Buenos Ayres,) Oliver, Montevideo April 1, with mdse. to master. Sld. in co. with bark Rebecca Michener, for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Einigkeit, (Pruss.,) Brown, Limerick 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Camillo, (Sic.,) Padones, Palermo 49 ds., with fruit and sumac to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig E. F. Newton, Bartlett, Zaza 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. May 7, lat. 23 22, lon. [illegible], was boarded by U. S. brig Bainbridge, cruising in the Gulf, all well.

Brig Leonard Berry, Hill, Bermuda 8 ds., with wheat, potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co. Sld. in co. with steamer Gladiator, for Liverpool, with naval stores.

Brig Magna Charta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. R. De Wolff. Had light winds and fogs from Hatteras. Passed that point 16th.

Brig Martha Washington, (of Portland,) Anderson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy weather first part of the passage. Sld. in co. with bark Diligence, Young, for Portland.

Brig John S. Cotton, (of Fall River,) Crowell, Messina March 15, passed Gibraltar April 9, with fruit and brimstone to J. & T. A. R. Webster. Had light easterly weather with fog on the coast.

Brig Emilia, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Naples 56 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.

Schr. Sarah J. Sterritt, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sherritt, Porto Cabello May 5, with coffee, hides and fustic to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Truro, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Cotton, Porto Cabello May 1, with coffee and hides to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had light easterly winds since crossing the Gulf.

Schr. Geo. S. Adams, Fisk, Nuevitas 22 ds., with sugar, molasses and [illegible] to B. F. Small. April 11, off Orange Keys, spoke gunboat Tuscarora, strg. W. S. W.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Stewart, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal for Port Morris.

Schr. A. H. Booth, Rurger, Georgetown, D. C., via Bermuda 11 ds., in ballast to American Coal Co.

Schr. Eliza S. Potter, (of Noank,) Potter, Ship Island April 29, in ballast to master.

Schr. E. Lameyer, (of Newburyport,) Bayley, Mayaguez, P. R., May 7, with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. A. Kelley, (of Harwich,) Kelley, Baracoa May 9, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Cole, Elizabethport, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Independence, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Enterprise, Martin, South Amboy, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. T. W. Benedict, Goldsmith, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Myra, Edicutt, Delaware City, with coal for Provincetown.

Schr. Willow Harp, Davis, Philadelphia for New-Haven.

Schr. J. P. Bent, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Margaret, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Mary Jane, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Byzantium, Small, Elizabethport, for Coasting Bay.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Gen. Burnside, at Pier No. [illegible] North River, is now loading subsistance stores and ordnance for Hilton Head.

The wrecking schr. Ringgold left last evening to the assistance of the brig John Chrystall, ashore on Berlin Beach, Md.

The following vessels were at Ship Island April 29: Ships Parliament, Wizard King, Western Empire, Washington, Idaho; barks Convoy, Eliza and Ella; brigs Yankee Blade, West; schr. Anthem, and a number of others, discharging.

BUFFALO, May 19.—The schr. Ben Franklin, with a cargo of corn, is ashore on East Sister Reef, head of Lake Erie. She is full of water.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

ArayScheffer—Dutch ship, from Batavia for Amsterdam, March 22, lat. 34 27 S., lon. 27 3.

A. G. Merriman—brig, of Gardiner, strg. S. W., May 14, lat. 29 45, lon. 69 32.

Carleton—Br. ship, bound N., April 18, lat. 8 14 S., lon. 24 40.

Heroine—bark, bound S., was passed, April 20, lat. 3 03, lon. 29.

Henry Kelly—ship, of New-Bedford, Kelly, from San Francisco—had 100 bbls. sperm since leaving that port—April 30, lat. 0 15 N., lon. 48.

John Benson—bark, 6 ds. hence for Ponce, P. R., May 11, lat. 29 21, lon. 64.

Mary Hall—schr., hence for Jamaica, May 17, lat. 27 7, lon. 72.

Mary Bird—schr., from Boston, 9 ds. out, May 16, lat. 26 45, lon. 64.

Peruvian—Br. bark, from Iquique for Cork, April 1, lat. 54 S., lon. 59—wished to be reported.

Startled Fawn—Br. ship, from Bombay for London, March 28, lat. 29 17 S., lon. 11.

Tiptree—Br. ship, from Sydney for London, April 28, lat. 1 25 S., lon. 33 36.

Thetis—bark, of Boston, from Sumatra for Boston, May 16, lat. 34 10, lon. 71 57.

Verulum—Br. bark, from Port Adelaide for London, March 22, lat. 34 27 S., lon. 27 3.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, April 1, ship Erie, Preble, for Liverpool, ldg.; barks Volant, Whiting, Antwerp, do.; Glen Bell, Shackford, Paysandu same day; Adelaide Pendergast, Lanfare, for Buenos Ayres, sld. 30th; J. C. Nickles, Nickles, unc., arr. 30th; brig J. R. Hazzard, Miller, from Falkland Islands, do.; S. R. Smith, for New-York in 5 ds.; schr. Harry Maybee, Culver, for Rio Janeiro, do.; U. S. steamer Pulaski, Olily, for Rio Janeiro.

At Nuevitas, April 27, brigs Avon, (Br.,) for New-York May 23; Col. Pennimen, Coffin, do. May 18; bark Ocean Home, do. May 13. The brig Waredale sld. for Matanzas May 7.

At Porto Cabello, May 5, bark Adelia, Davis, for Cienfuegos, seeking; Meaco, for Laguayra, to load for Philadelphia.

At Porto Cabello, May 1, Br. brig Avosetta, Tuso, for New-York May 3.

At Baracoa, May 9, schr. A. Baker, for New-York next day.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 7, schr. Frank Newton, for New-Haven in 2 ds.

At Zaza, April 29, Br. brig Boston Lady, of Quebec, for New-York, ldg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FASHION ASSOCIATION COURSE.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT—FRIDAY, May 23.
Purse of $100; two miles and repeat in harness. The following are entered: S. m. Lady Emma, s. m. Jim, b. g. James Lynch, s. g. Nimble Dick—Hiram Woodruff, D. Tallman, D. Pfifer and S. McLaughlin, drivers. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st., every five minutes. Cars from Hunter's Point at 1 P. M. Fare 10 cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising; 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN for the recovery of a BREAST-PIN, the gift of a deceased sister, lost on Tuesday, 20th inst., from Brooklyn to Atlantic ferry, in one of the Broadway stages to A. T. Stewart's, thence through Chambers-st., in East Broadway stage, to the corner of Rutgers-st., by leaving it at No. 62 State-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 108 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 255 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.